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ABSTRACT

This is a selected bibliography of materials on recreation that were announced in the ERIC system. It is divided into two sections: document abstracts and journal citations. All citations are listed alphabetically. The abstract section contains abstracts of documents announced in "Research in Education." The citations in this section include listings of author, title, institution or publisher, publication date, number of pages, ED number, and availability through ERIC Document Reproduction Service. The journal section cites articles announced in "Current Index to Journals in Education." The information in these citations includes author, title, periodical, number of pages, publication date, ERIC descriptors, and annotations when appropriate. (JA)

ED 090142

A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON RECREATION. PART 1 OF A SERIES ON HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION.

by Sally Althoff

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
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The material in this publication was prepared pursuant to a contract with the National Institute of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Contractors undertaking such projects under government sponsorship are encouraged to express freely their judgment in professional and technical matters. Prior to publication, the manuscript was submitted to the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation for critical review and determination of professional competence. This publication has met such standards. Points of view or opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the official view or opinions of either the American Association for Health. Physical Education, and Recreation or the National Institute of Education.

FOREWORD

While there are marked differences on the extent to which leisure will predominate living in the future, there is little question about the probability that leisure will increase substantially. Whether leisure now and in the future increases or decreases individual well-being and that of the society will be in part a function of what educational personnel do to stimulate attitudes and build skills contributory to positive recreation. Whether there is mindless search for diversion or balanced kinds of leisure time activities likewise to a great extent depends on schooling. The basic question is whether Americans will follow the Roman example of bread and circuses or capitalize on opportunities for wise personal and societal investments of leisure time activities.

This clearinghouse incorporated health, physical education, and recreation (except outdoor recreation) into its scope March 1, 1973. This bibliography is one specific effort to increase ERIC's value to the thousands of personnel responsible for a valued and valuable aspect of schooling. Our intention is to do much more in creating new documents as well as to build the data base and provide user services.

The cooperation of the staff, officers, and committees of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation is essential for our success in providng for the idea and information needs of the AAHPER constituency. To this point such cooperation has been excellent. We acknowledge it with warm gratitude.

You may do further research on this topic by checking issues of Research in Education (RIE) and Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE). Both RIE and CIJE use the same descriptors (index terms). Documents in RIE are listed in blocks according to the clearinghouse code letters which processed them, beginning with the ERIC Clearinghouse on Career Education (CE) and ending with the ERIC Clearinghouse on the Disadvantaged (UD). The clearinghouse code letters, which are listed at the beginning of RIE, appear opposite the ED number at the beginning of each entry. "SP" (School Personnel) designates documents processed by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education.

In addition to using the ERIC Thesaurus, RIE, CIJE, and various ERIC indexes, you will find it helpful to be placed on the mailing list of the ERIC clearinghouses which are likely to abstract and index as well as develop publications pertinent to your needs and interests.

For readers uncertain how to use ERIC capabilities effectively, we recommend the following materials which are available in microfiche and xerographic, or "hard," copy through the ERIC Document Reproduction Service: (a) How To Conduct a Search Through ERIC, ED 036 499, microfiche $.65; hardcopy $3.29; (b) Instructional Materials on Educational Resources

Information Center (ERIC). Part Two. Information Sheets on ERIC, ED 043 580, microfiche $.65; hardcopy $3.29. Item "b" is available as a complimentary item, while the supply lasts, from this clearinghouse. The last page of this publication is an "ERIC Order Blank" which gives instructions for ordering materials and can be used for ordering.

--Joel L. Burdin
Director

February 1974

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This is a selected bibliography of materials on recreation that were announced in the ERIC system. It is divided into two sections: document abstracts and journal citations. All citations are listed alphabetically. The abstract section contains abstracts of documents announced in Research in Education. The citations in this section include listing of author, title, institution or publisher, publication date, number of pages, ED number, and availability through ERIC Document Reproduction Service. The journal section cites articles announced in Current Index to Journals in Education. The information in these citations includes author, title, periodical, number of pages, publication date, ERIC descriptors, and annotations when appropriate. (JA)

ERIC DESCRIPTORS

To expand a bibliography using ERIC, descriptors or search terms are used. To use a descriptor: (1) Look up the descriptor in the SUBJECT INDEX of monthly, semi-annual, or annual issue of Research in Education (RIE). (2) Beneath the descriptors you will find title(s) of documents. Decide which title(s) you wish to pursue. (3) Note the "ED" number beside the title. (4) Look up the "ED" number in the "DOCUMENT RESUME SECTION" of the appropriate issue of RIE. With the number you will find a summary of the document and often the document's cost in microfiche and/or hardcopy. (5) Repeat the above procedure, if desired, for other issues of RIE and for other descriptors. (6) For information about how to order ERIC documents, turn to the back pages of RIE. (7) Indexes and annotations of journal articles can be found in Current Index to Journals in Education by following the same procedure. Periodical articles cannot be secured through ERIC.

TOPIC: *A Selected Annotated Bibliography on Recreation. Part 1 of a Series on Health, Physical, Education, and Recreation.*

DESCRIPTORS TO USE IN CONTINUING SEARCH OF RIE AND CIJE:

Abstracts
*Annotated Bibliographies
Bibliographies
*Recreation
*Recreational Activities
Research

*Asterisk(s) indicate major descriptors.

ERIC ABSTRACTS

Altus, David M., comp. Outdoor Education, A Selected Bibliography. Supplement No. 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1971. 264 pp. Stock no. 1780-0832. ED 055 702. MF & HC.*

Some 125 documents and 217 journal articles published between 1960 and 1970 are cited in this bibliography on outdoor education. Part one contains citations and abstracts that have appeared in "Research in Education" from January 1970 through July 1971. Part two includes citations of journal articles from "Current Index to Journals in Education" from the first issue in January 1969 through the July 1971 issue. In addition to outdoor education, the areas of conservation education, recreation, and ecology are represented in this publication. Types of materials cited include research reports, descriptions of programs, and materials for instructional use. An index of subject terms facilitates location of documents in a specific subject area. Ordering information for ERIC materials is presented. This bibliography is the first in a series of planned supplements to the Fulton and Loomis bibliography (see below).

American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. Approaches to Problems of Public School Administration in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. Proceedings of the National Conference of City and County Directors, (6th, Washington, D.C., December 8-10, 1968). Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1969. 158 pp. ED 040 499. MF only.

This report contains a collection of papers selected from those presented at the conference. Topics covered include human relations in the interactions of ethnic groups, crowd control at athletic events, trends in health education on drugs, sex education and family life, administrative structure, year-round schools, physical education programs, and physical education facilities. Besides papers and speeches, the document contains summaries of group discussions on the topics covered in formal presentations. Supportive materials are appended.

---. "Bibliography on Research in Psychomotor Function, Physical Education, and Recreation for the Mentally Retarded." Washington, D.C.: the Association, 20 October 1966. 39 pp. ED 015 583. MF & HC.

This alphabetized bibliography lists 490 articles, reports, unpublished works, and papers concerning recreation, physical education, and psychomotor functions. The citations are relevant to the educable, trainable, severely, and profoundly mentally handicapped, the brain damaged, and those with neuropathological conditions.

---. Proceedings of the Symposium on Federal Support Programs for Health, Physical Education, Recreation (2nd, Washington, D.C., January 28-31, 1968). Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. 224 pp. ED 041 771. MF only.

This symposium report provides information regarding resources for those planning projects in health, physical education, and recreation. Included are an overview of related federal programs, four accounts of successful local programs, guidelines for developing proposals, details of federal support programs, examples of ways in which federal support is being used, and suggestions made by symposium participants for stimulating action at the local level.

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*Available in microfiche (MF) and hard copy (HC). See p. 65 for ordering information. Underlined titles also available from the publishers.

---. School Safety Policies with Emphasis on Physical Education, Athletics and Recreation. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. 33 pp. ED 044 276. MF only.

This booklet outlines principles of hazard control, school accident problems, and the need for guidelines and policies. Suggested general school safety policies, guidelines for courses in safety education and for the provision of facilities and supplies, policies for the administration of first aid and emergency care, and procedures for reporting and investigating hazards and accidents are provided. Emphasis is given to policies affecting physical education, athletics, and recreation programs in school.

---. Secondary School Athletic Administration: A New Look. Report of the National Conference on Secondary School Athletic Administration (2nd, Washington, D.C., January 12-15, 1969). Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1969. 142 pp. ED 040 496. MF only.

This report contains a collection of papers presented at the conference. Topics covered include evaluation of athletic staff and programs, changing interests and values of teenagers, new athletic facilities, professional preparation of and job security for coaches, public relations, athletic directors' roles, athletic budgets, insurance programs, crowd control, and rules of behavior for athletes. Two papers by students that discuss the merits of high school athletic programs and papers on the status of state high school athletic associations in Minnesota, Illinois, and Ohio are included.

---. "Selected Bibliography for Outdoor Education." Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1967. ED 022 603. MF & HC.

Sixty-one books and articles published between 1940 and 1967 are listed. Although the major portion of the bibliography is devoted to outdoor education, also included are publications on recreational activities, conservation, national and state parks, camping, and outdoor crafts.

--- and Athletic Institute. College and University Facilities Guide for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Athletics. Washington, D.C.: the Association; Chicago: the Institute, 1968. 202 pp. ED 032 722. MF only.

This guide presents information concerned with the planning of areas and facilities for athletics, recreation, outdoor education, and physical and health education. Swimming pools, service areas, ice skating, field houses, arenas, and stadiums are among the many facilities which are considered. Included are many diagrams and sketches giving specific measurements. A check list is provided.

---and Athletic Institute. Planning Areas and Facilities for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation by Participants in National Facilities Conference. Rev. ed. Washington, D.C.: the Association; Chicago: the Institute, 1965. ED 014 848. Not available from EDRS.

Specific information is provided in this guide to planners of areas and facilities for athletics, recreation, outdoor education, and physical and health education. Part one concerns basic concepts pertinent to the area of consideration. The aims of physical education, health and safety education, and recreation are listed. Planning principles, planning units, and area types are discussed. Part two deals with outdoor areas and facilities. Planning techniques are outlined. Specific guidelines for developing recreation, park, school, outdoor, and outdoor education areas are given. Part three is concerned with indoor facilities. The discussion is broken into elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, recreation buildings, and general building features. Part four pertains to aquatic areas and facilities. Design and construction of swimming pools are considered from a technical viewpoint. Development of waterfronts and beaches is also discussed. Part five deals with health and safety areas and facilities. Facility needs related to the school health program in the light of the school's place in the community are discussed in one chapter, and safety education areas dealing with driver education are discussed in the other. Throughout this guide, specific information is given to guide the reader. Several appendices include information about the National Conference on Areas and Facilities for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation; specific diagrams of various types of athletic courts; rules sources; requirements of the aging and disabled; check lists for planners; and a glossary.

--- and Council for Exceptional Children. Recreation and Physical Activity for the Mentally Retarded. Washington, D.C.: the Association and the Council, 1966. 92 pp. ED 017 088. MF only.

Special educators, physical educators, parents, and volunteers can provide recreation for the mentally handicapped. Background information about the mentally handicapped and their objectives of play and recreational programs, as well as suggestions for program implementation and instruction are presented. Specific examples of varied kinds of activities are listed. Included is a 114-item annotated bibliography.

--- and Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation. Special Olympics Instructional Manual... From Beginners to Champions. Washington, D.C.: the Association and the Foundation, 1972. 146 pp. Available from the Association. ED 069 076. MF only.

This manual is intended to assist teachers, volunteers, and parents in providing physical education or recreation activities for mentally retarded children. Presented in each of the four basic activity areas (fitness and conditioning, track and field, volleyball, and swimming) are activities, drills, methods, teaching/coaching suggestions, and sequenced progressions for children at all age and performance levels. Basic, intermediate, and advanced fundamentals of each activity are described, with progressive teaching sequences and detailed practice schedules or lesson plans. Also explained are the philosophy and rationale for physical education and recreation programs for the retarded, with special reference to the Special Olympics (a yearly national sports competition for retarded children). Line drawings illustrate the manual.

--- and National Recreation and Park Association. Physical Education and Recreation for Handicapped Children; Proceedings of a Study Conference on Research and Demonstration Needs. Washington, D.C.: the Associations, 1968. 91 pp. Available from AAHPER. ED 034 345. MF only.

Included are articles on the status of physical education for the retarded, the visually handicapped, the hearing impaired, and the emotionally disturbed. Concepts in research and demonstration needs in physical education and recreation for the physically handicapped are presented. Papers consider the status of recreation for the handicapped as related to the following: community agencies, institutions, and schools. Also discussed are research on recreation camping, an assessment and evaluation of projects, the methods of collecting and training, and available services.

American Camping Association. "Bibliography of Studies and Research in Camping and Outdoor Education and Supplement." Martinsville, Ind.: the Association, 1964. 87 pp. ED 035 499. MF & HC.

Following discussions on the need for research in outdoor education and on the American Camping Association's program of research, over 1,000 partially annotated bibliographic entries published between 1909 and 1964 are presented. The listings are divided into four sections: theses and dissertations; studies sponsored by local Community Welfare Councils, Community Chests, and United Funds; research sponsored by national organizations and governmental agencies; and studies by individuals and institutions. The entries are cross-referenced in a topical index.

---. "Research Related to Camping." Proceedings of Workshop on Research Related to Camping. Martinsville, Ind.: the Association, 1964. 104 pp. ED 035 498. MF & HC.

The factors of camp environment are examined from the point of view of the psychologist and the camp director to determine relevant factors for study. Research methods now being utilized in the areas of staff selection, camper attitudes, site management, and administrative programming are discussed. The primary roles of the camp director are presented and include defining problems for the researcher and making the camp available for studies. The researcher's responsibilities include experimental design, interpretation of results, and utilization of interdisciplinary data. In conclusion, the potential role of the American Camping Association is discussed in terms of assistance in financing, coordination and stimulation of research, and dissemination of research findings.

American Country Life Association. "Challenge of the New Leisure." Proceedings of the Conference of the American Country Life Association, Inc. (44th, Lincoln, Nebraska, July 13-14, 1965). Washington, D.C.: the Association, 14 July 1965. 109 pp. ED 032 141. MF & HC.

As part of a two-year study conducted by the American Country Life Association on leisure and recreation in relationship to country life in America, their forty-fourth annual conference dealt with leisure time, its development, and its effects on society. The proceedings of this conference contain papers and discussions dealing with many facets of leisure time, from theology and leisure time to the economics of leisure time. Consideration is given to education for leisure, recreation resources available for leisure time expenditure, and the role of government and private organizations. A proposal for a better future in the countryside is contained in the minutes of the annual meeting.

Athletic Institute. The Recreation Program. Chicago: the Institute, 1963. 346 pp. ED 032 949. Not available from EDRS.

This book provides directional pointers on the reasons for and ways of developing and integrating several program areas in the field of recreation. Suggestions are given on the uses of the book by persons involved with or interested in recreation. The book provides a composite picture of the major aspects, kinds, and forms of recreation activity. Specific areas covered are arts and crafts,dance, drama, games, sports and athletics, hobbies, music, and outdoor recreation. Reading, writing, and speaking; social recreation; special events; and voluntary service are also included. At the end of each specific area, a resource guide and/or a bibliography is presented.

Ayrault, Evelyn West. You Can Raise Your Handicapped Child. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1964. 318 pp. ED 012 122. Not available from EDRS.

Designed as a guide for parents of handicapped children, this book provides information on types of handicaps and the aims and techniques of treatment, therapy, and education. Specific recommendations to help parents raise a handicapped child are discussed. Behavior problems, parent attitudes, daily problems, and recreation are examined in detail and illustrated by case studies. Included are charts listing each state's provisions for special education, vocational rehabilitation, state care, and state aid. Addresses are given for national and state agencies serving handicapped children.

Bannon, Joseph J., and Edward H. Storey. "Guidelines for Recreation and Park Systems." Urbana: University of Illinois, June 1970. 26 pp. ED 057 968. MF & HC.

In this publication, written for use in guiding community recreation and park systems, the following topics are discussed: why parks and recreational facilities should be developed, the need for governmental participation, and park system development. Additionally, neighborhood parks, play lots, community parks, city-wide parks, regional parks and reservations, and specialized recreation areas and facilities are examined in terms of desirable physical characteristics and user populations. Principles applying to design of park and recreation areas and cooperative facility usage by school and community are also reviewed. Examples of joint development of school-recreation facilities in four communities are described: Topeka, Kansas; Mount Prospect, Illinois; Austin, Texas; and Elk Grove Village, Illinois. An outline of recommended community park and recreation practices discusses administration, community cooperation, planning, facilities, programs, and personnel, and a chart of selected Illinois laws is included.

Berryman, Doris L., and others. "Enhancement of Recreation Service to Disabled Children." Final Report. Pt. 1. New York: New York University, School of Education, 1971. 102 pp. ED 061 670. MF & HC.

A total of 616 representative agencies was visited and studied in terms of recreation services provided to handicapped children and youth. Of the 616, 88 percent provided some recreation services. Findings are presented by category of agency: commercial agencies, libraries and museums, 4-H clubs, churches, community agencies, public recreation agencies, health agencies, hospitals and residential schools, and public and private schools. Data are provided on increase or decrease in services, problems, types of disabilities served, facilities, activities, integration with normal children, community resources used, assistance obtained, transportation provided, and publicity. Comparative data from selected categories of agencies are further discussed in terms of personnel, types of activities provided, and types of disabilities served. Sixty-five tables are included.

---. "Recommended Standards with Evaluative Criteria for Recreation Services in Residential Institutions." Enhancement of Recreation Service to Disabled Children, Pt. 2. New York: New York University, School of Education, 1971. 57 pp. ED 061 671. MF & HC.

The suggested standards and evaluative criteria are designed to assist hospitals and other residential institutions in evaluating recreation services provided to residents, primarily children and youth. Described are the development of the standards and the rating instrument, guidelines for using the standards, evaluation and scoring procedures, and use of the results. The checklist of standards and criteria comprises the major portion of the document. The 55 standards are arranged by major category: philosophy and goals; administration; personnel; programming; areas, facilities, and equipment; and evaluation and research.

---. "Serving Disabled Children: Guidelines for Recreation Agencies." Enhancement of Recreation Service to Disabled Children, Pt. 3. New York: New York University, School of Education, 1971. 36 pp. ED 061 672. MF & HC.

These guidelines are intended to assist recreation agencies in extending their services to handicapped children. Basic information is given on getting a program started, with regard to services, staff, funds, the position of program coordinator, facilities, location of equipment, volunteers, and sources of advice. Identified are the needs and potentials of minimally, moderately, and severely disabled children and how these needs relate to programming. Listed in descending order of difficulty are some problems and solutions in providing recreation programs for handicapped children, such as parental and community anxiety about safety and related factors. Summarized briefly are 25 cases in which agencies have used creative and innovative approaches to activate existing resources for recreation service.

---. "Recreation for Disabled Children: Guidelines for Parents and Friends." Enhancement of Recreation Services for Disabled Children, Pt. 4. New York: New York University, School of Education, 1971. 23 pp. ED 061 673. MF & HC.

Suggestions regarding provision of recreation services to handicapped children are offered to parents and friends of such children. Listed are types of community agencies likely to have recreation programs for disabled children and the kinds of services each is likely to provide. Guidelines for parents who wish to help start a recreation program if none exist in the community include positive action steps the parent can take. Described are some recreation programs for handicapped children that are being conducted in various states to illustrate the kinds of recreation services which can be made available.

Bird, Ronald, and Buis T. Inman. "Income Opportunities for Rural Families from Outdoor Recreation Enterprises." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, March 1965. 36 pp. ED 017 376. MF & HC.

Many low-income areas of the U.S. possess natural attractions which can be used as a basis for establishing either part- or full-time recreational enterprises. The success of people undertaking these kinds of business ventures depends on their managerial ability in assessing demand, acquiring the necessary capital, building appropriate facilities, satisfying customers, and maintaining relatively low costs. This report summarizes data obtained from studies on recreational enterprises, in six areas of the U.S., which were made to determine their financial success. Cash income exceeded expenses for 86 percent of the 254 recreational enterprises analyzed, but most of the businesses returned less than $10 per day to operator and family labor. Successful operators attributed their success to a) location on or near a paved road or near a public recreational area, b) advertising, c) well-trained employees, d) a variety of facilities to interest the entire family, e) well-developed community enterprises that encourage a longer season, f) an attractive facility, and g) good service and catering to individual wishes of customers. Those recreational businesses capable of yielding enough income to support a family required full-time efforts of at least one worker and an investment of over $50,000. They included youth camps, minnow farms, shooting preserves, dude ranches, and recreational complexes.

Brown, Minnie M. "Recreational and Cultural Opportunities Available to Rural Youth." Speech presented at the National Outlook Conference on Rural Youth, Washington, D.C., 23-26 October 1967. 9 pp. ED 015 070. MF & HC.

While organized recreational and cultural opportunities are available for rural youth in North Carolina, the amount of participation by this group is quite limited. Some of these opportunities are provided through the efforts of 4-H, since a primary objective of this organization is the development of recreational and cultural participation. To augment the efforts of organizations providing recreational and cultural opportunities, the North Carolina Recreation Commission provides the following free services: a) study and appraisal of recreation interests, b) cooperation in the promotion and organization of local recreation systems, c) planning and financial advice, and d) training

programs for recreational personnel and for the establishment of approved recreation standards. To utilize fully the established recreational and cultural opportunities, two major needs will have to be satisfied: a greater awareness of the existing resources on the part of all concerned and the motivation of youth, parents, and leaders as to the value of participation in recreational and cultural activities.

Bucher, Charles A. "Camping and Outdoor Education." In Foundations of Physical Education. St. Louis, Mo.: C. V. Mosby Co., 1968. ED 023 503. Not available from EDRS.

Outdoor education has become an integral part of the curriculum in a number of schools across the nation. Outdoor education activities can be readily integrated into physical education, recreation, and adult education programs, as well as science, mathematics, and related fields. Camping and outdoor education should become a part of each child's school experience since they can contribute significantly to his intellectual development. It is recommended that institutions of higher learning, especially teacher training institutions, provide more actual experience in the outdoors and provide added professional preparation opportunities through course offerings in camp administration, crafts, guidance, and actual camp supervision experience. An interdisciplinary approach is an ideal way to prepare leaders for outdoor education.

Bucks County Public Schools. "Intensification of the Learning Process: Gross Motor Performance Scale." A Series of Reports Designed for Classroom Use. Doylestown, Pa.: the Schools, February 1970. 84 pp. ED 063 325. MF & HC.

The gross motor performance screening test was designed to aid the classroom teacher in obtaining specific information about the child's physical abilities. The test includes items which have been found to measure various factors of physical fitness. It also includes items to measure skills important to the child and adult and items to measure the relative performance of different areas of the body, i.e., legs as compared to trunk and arms. From the results of the tests, it is possible to prepare a profile that shows the areas of strength and weakness in terms of physical perfomance. The gross motor performance screening test is suggested as a rather comprehensive screening test of important physical abilities of elementary school children. Detailed descriptions of the exercises and equipment involved, as well as suggested remedial activities, are included.

Bury, Richard L. "A Model Option of Courses for Instruction in Wildland Recreation Management at the College Undergraduate Level." Flagstaff: Northern Arizona University, 31 December 1968. 87 pp. ED 026 980. MF & HC.

Recreational use of wildland is growing rapidly and forms a major portion of the manager's job. About one-third of today's forestry students will be employed by land management agencies or by companies committed to the multiple-use concept. Education, course materials, and the supply of forest management graduates have lagged considerably behind needs; the demand for

published information on managerial skills and for qualified personnel is increasing. To help meet these needs, this report contains information on the current and expected nature of the recreation management job on the western national forests; judgments of recreation managers on educational deficiencies of forestry graduates and recommendations for changes in forestry education; basic philosophies of education and recreation management accepted as guides in course development; a general framework for the technical content of a course in wildland recreation management; and a group of four courses geared to the above factors. The proposed courses should provide educators with a useful source for preparing their own courses in recreation management within the multiple-use context. Several categories of literature were reviewed and utilized in implementing the project: methods of research in education, methods of job analysis, theory of education and curriculum development, technical components, and education in wildland recreation management.

---, comp. "Thesaurus of Outdoor Recreation Terms." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; College Station: Texas A & M University, Department of Recreation and Parks, 1970. 525 pp. ED 058 038. MF & HC.

Presented in this thesaurus are key words and cross references for the indexing and retrieval of outdoor recreation literature. It was compiled to facilitate the development of a common language for outdoor recreation planning, programming, research, and resource management. Terms selected are pertinent to both the natural and physical resources, their value, management, development, and user requirements. The format consists of six sections: a) alphabetical list of terms with notes showing broader term (BT), narrower term (NT), scope note (SN), preferred term (USE), and term used for (UF) or instead of another term or concept; b) straight alphabetical listing of terms; c) display of terms alphabetically within 26 subject categories; d) grouped array of terms rotated within each of the 26 groups; e) a rotated array of all terms; and f) a classified arrangement of terms. The latter is based on the major categories of outdoor recreation resources and facilities; administration; recreation activities, equipment, and users; economic aspects; and supporting information. An explanation of sample listings is given together with suggestions for using the thesaurus.

Case, Maurice. Recreation for Blind Adults. Organized Programs in Specialized Settings. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas [301-327 East Lawrence Avenue], 1966. 208 pp. ED 033 520. Not available from EDRS.

The effects of blindness in adults, activity programs, and the administrative technicalities of these programs are discussed. A definition of blindness, historical background, and mention of social group work serve as introduction to the impact of blindness. Under the activities are included the following subjects: arts and crafts, study and participation in dance and drama, group activities and social events, literary and language activities (Braille, lectures, reading groups, music appreciation and contribution), nature outings, sporting events, and miscellaneous features. The qualifications of paid and volunteer staff are considered as is their training. The chain of administration, programming, financing, and physical facilities, including

operational problems, are included in addition to the practical problems of recruiting, transporting, and charging patients for the services.

Christiansen, Rudolph A., and others. "Community Action for Recreation Development." Madison: University of Wisconsin, University Extension, November 1971. 24 pp. ED 059 826. MF & HC.

Examples of projects, notably those using watersheds, that local community action groups can promote in planning and developing needed recreational facilities are discussed in this study report. Objectives of the report are to create an awareness of group action in obtaining recreational development, to emphasize that community action is important in total rural development, and to point out that traditional private and/or public recreational development is incomplete. Local community action groups--organized as associations, nonprofit corporations, cooperatives, or municipalities--are described as powerful forces in rural and recreational development. The role of the Farmers Home Administration in providing loans for recreational development is presented. Also, information is given concerning the part cooperatives (an established form of local action in Wisconsin) play in furthering recreational development. A summary is included, and some possible effects of recreational development on the community are listed. This report shows that both water- and land-based recreational facilities can be established, in locations where the private or public sector is not providing these facilities, if there is local interest plus adequate planning and if financial assistance is available.

Clawson, Marion, and Jack L. Knetsch. Economics of Outdoor Recreation. Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1966. 348 pp. ED 022 616. Not available from EDRS.

Written for the purposes of presenting an overview of outdoor recreation in the U.S. and defining the significant outdoor recreation policy issues of the next 10 to 20 years, this document also includes major sections on recreation resources and economic considerations. Projections to the year 2000 are made for a national time budget, time divisions of leisure, and estimates of outdoor recreation use. Also presented is information about preservation of recreation quality, existing recreational areas, the role of education in developing conservation habits, the value of land and water resources when used for recreation, the pricing of and paying for public outdoor recreation facilities, and other major issues of public policy.

Council for Exceptional Children, Information Center on Exceptional Children. "Physical Education and Recreation: Exceptional Child Bibliography Series." Arlington, Va.: the Center, February 1971. 19 pp. ED 051 593. MF & HC.

One in a series of over 50 similar selected listings relating to handicapped and gifted children, this bibliography contains 73 references on physical education and recreation selected from exceptional child education abstracts. References include research reports, conference papers, journal articles, texts, and program guides; bibliographic data, availability information,

indexing and retrieval descriptors, and abstracts are provided for each. Author and subject indexes complete the document.

---. "Physical Education and Recreation: A Selective Bibliography." Arlington, Va.: the Center, July 1972. 23 pp. ED 065 960. MF & HC.

This selective bibliography of physical education and recreation for handicapped children contains approximately 70 abstracts with indexing information drawn, through July 1972, from the computer file of abstracts of the Council for Exceptional Children Information Center. Abstracts were chosen on the basis of availability of document to user, currency, information value, author's reputation, and classical content. Preliminary information includes how to read the abstract (a sample abstract is included which identifies its different parts), how to use the author and subject indexes, how to purchase documents through the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (two order blanks are provided), an order blank for Exceptional Child Education Abstracts in which the abstracts are originally published, a list of indexing terms searched to compile the bibliography, and a list of journals from which articles are abstracted for the bibliography. Publication date of documents abstracted ranges from 1965 to 1971.

Daniels, Arthur S., and Evelyn A. Davies. Adapted Physical Education, Principles and Practice of Physical Education for Exceptional Students. 2nd ed. New York: Harper and Row, 1965. ED 015 594. Not available from EDRS.

This book has three purposes: a) to show how physical education activities may be adapted for exceptional students at all levels of school; b) to serve as a practical guide to physical education personnel who wish to work for full development of each student; and c) to serve as a text for students-in-training, teachers, and therapists. Part one defines the problem in terms of children to be served, society's changing attitudes toward those with disability, and adjustment problems. It also reviews anatomy, kinesiology, and physiology of exercise. Part two considers physical education in relation to children with specific disabilities such as amputations, heart conditions, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, visual and auditory handicaps, and special health conditions. Programs for children with emotional instability, behavior problems, or mental retardation are discussed briefly. Part three considers a number of administrative organizational topics and the values of aquatics and camping. A final chapter examines several questions related to life after the school program is completed. Selected bibliographies follow each chapter.

Ditton, Robert B. "The Social and Economic Significance of Recreation Activities in the Marine Environment." Green Bay: University of Wisconsin, January 1972. 14 pp. ED 063 148. MF & HC.

Although the data obtained by an outdoor recreation resources review commission in 1960 indicated that 44 percent of participants in outdoor recreation prefer water-based activities, the potential demand for recreation within the coastal zone is much greater than that study indicates, because the unfulfilled

recreational demands of the urban population were overlooked. At present, multiple-use management in all four coastal zones (Pacific, Gulf, Atlantic, and Great Lakes) is not optimizing recreation potentials. This has been caused by a narrow view of recreation, adherence to unsuitable water-quality criteria, and failure to assign adequate economic values to the recreational potential of pollution, chemical and biological contamination, energy, environmental action, total economic value of marine recreation from data on the sale and registration of boats, expenditure on fishing equipment and the like. It has not, so far, been possible to partition these data according to region. Future research needs to be addressed to this problem in order to establish an adequate basis for the attainment of sustained recreational yield. (A classification of coast-oriented outdoor recreation activities by environmental use is included.)

Donaldson, George W. "School Camping? What's It All About?" Taft Campus Occasional Papers, no. 2. Oregon: Northern Illinois University, Lorado Taft Field Campus, 1967. 9 pp. ED 051 933. MF & HC.

School camping began in the U.S. in the 1940s and underwent expansion on a grand scale during the 1950s; in 1967, it reached more than one-half million students in over 1000 school districts. The philosophy of early school camps was almost totally activity centered, with little emphasis on formal curricular subject matter, such as science and math, except where needed to solve problems at hand. However, modern philosophy of school camps emphasizes those activities not normally undertaken in the classroom as well as school subject organization wherein different subject matter areas are dealt with specifically. Since many school districts do not own their own camp sites, a potential method of acquisition of facilities is rental from some other organization or governmental agency. The major justification schools have for offering school camp programs is that these programs offer the potential for experiences unavailable in the classroom.

Educational Facilities Laboratories. "Conventional Gymnasium Vs. Geodesic Field House. A Comparative Study of High School Physical Education and Assembly Facilities." New York: the Laboratories, 1961. 20 pp. ED 031 038. MF & HC.

A description is presented of the design features of a high school's geodesic dome field house. Following consideration of various design features and criteria for the physical education facility, a comprehensive analysis is given of comparative costs of a geodesic dome field house and conventional gymnasium. On the basis of the study it would appear that school systems seeking better accommodation for their physical education program would do well to consider the use of a geodesic structure. Graphic illustrations are included.

Freeberg, William H., and Loren E. Taylor. Philosophy of Outdoor Education. Burgess Camping Series. Minneapolis, Minn.: Burgess Publishing Co., 1961. 457 pp. ED 033 790. Not available from EDRS.

This book is intended to clarify for school administrators, teachers, parents, and other citizens the meaning and significance of outdoor education in the school curriculum. Social and educational factors influencing the outdoor education program are presented. The discussions center around the following: our changing society; education for a changing society; outdoor education, a method of education; philosophical and historical foundations of outdoor education; the development of camping in the U.S.; and modern concepts of outdoor education. Further discussions include democratic group living; conservation education; healthful outdoor living; leisure-time education; scope of outdoor education in the U.S.; and a look to the future.

Freeberg, William H., and Bert Lunan. "Recreation for the Handicapped, A Bibliography." Supplement 1. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University; Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, August 1967. 27 pp. ED 018 046. MF & HC.

Listing 442 references from January 1, 1965 to January 1, 1967, this bibliography on recreation for the handicapped supplements the original bibliography of references from the 1950-65 period. Entries are arranged in 13 categories suggested by an advisory committee: a) general philosophy, b) administration of recreation facilities, c) leadership and management, d) programs (camping, clubs, activities, playgrounds, rhythm, music, dramatics, sports and varied physical activities), e) characteristics of groups, f) training and experience for recreation personnel, g) community development, h) audiovisual materials i) institutional recreation, j) multidisciplinary activities in recreation, k) standards and accreditation policies, l) socialization and rehabilitation, and m) bibliographies.

Fulton, Eulyne, and Charlotte Ann Loomis, comps. Outdoor Education, A Selected Bibliography. University Park, N.M.: New Mexico State University, ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, March 1970. 78 pp. Available from the Duplicating Service of the University, now in Las Cruces. ED 037 285. MF & HC.

Some 134 documents published between 1952 and 1969 are cited in this annotated bibliography on outdoor education. These materials were selected from the total ERIC collection through December of 1969 and are listed with complete abstracts. Documents selected deal with outdoor education, recreation, conservation education, and instructional materials and teaching guides in these areas. A descriptor index at the end of the document is intended to facilitate locating documents pertinent to a specific subject area. Ordering information for the ERIC materials cited is also presented.

Ginglend, David, and Kay Gould. Day Camping for the Mentally Retarded. Martinsville, Ind.: American Camping Association, 1962. 65 pp. ED 021 115. MF & HC.

Emphasis is placed on mental health, physical development and coordination (both motor and muscular), social adjustment, and language and intellectual

development. Sections are devoted to organization of a day camping program, selection of the staff and the campers, the day camp in operation, day camping as a training period, camp relations with the home and the community, and evaluation. Included are samples of a camp budget, staff responsibilities, communications to parents, and application and progress report forms. An 18-item bibliography is included.

Golub, Risa S., and Sol Gordon. "Recreation and Socialization for the Brain Injured Child." East Orange: New Jersey Association for Brain Injured Children, 1966. 113 pp. ED 017 103. MF & HC.

Designed for parents and specialists planning therapeutically oriented recreation and socialization programs for brain injured children, this document contains 13 chapters by different authors. Activities discussed are generally noncompetitive, emphasizing structure and limit. Discussed are a) the role of the optometrist with the inadequate learner, b) organization and administration of recreational programs, c) activity guides, d) games and exercises for adolescent boys, e) recreation and socialization activities for adolescent girls, f) instructional swimming programs, g) a therapeutic recreation program, h) organization of a summer day camp, i) an individual and group perceptual motor training program, j) a day school recreation program, k) perceptual motor training for early primary grade children, l) guidance for parents, and m) parent counseling. Views from parents are reported. A supplement treats preschool perceptual skills and optometric visual care. Concerned organizations, resources, and a 50-item bibliography are provided along with individual bibliographies for some chapters.

Hamill, Bruce, and others. Lighting for Outdoor Recreation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967. 29 pp. ED 069 032. MF & HC.

This report discusses the extension of lighting facilities to existing recreational areas as well as their incorporation in new facilities as a means of increasing opportunities for recreation. Such an approach has the advantages of a) making the best use of land in metropolitan areas, where it is at a premium; b) providing recreational facilities when and where working people are free to use them; and c) reducing the cost of existing facilities per participant. An appendix lists federal programs that might possibly provide financial and technical assistance for public and for privately owned recreational facilities.

Hatch, Modesta, and others. "Guide for Training Recreation Leaders in Constructive and Creative Recreation Activities for the Mentally Retarded." In-Service Training Manual. Buckley, Wash.: Rainier State School [n.d.]. 71 pp. ED 011 716. MF & HC.

Developed as a guide for recreation leaders and volunteers working with the mentally handicapped, this booklet presents guidelines and specific activities for physical conditioning and social/recreational activities. Recreational theories and their application to the mentally handicapped are presented.

Directions are given for physical exercises, ball and bean bag games, musical and singing games, and finger plays. The bibliography contains over 66 items.

Hendee, John C., and others. "Wilderness Users in the Pacific Northwest--Their Characteristics, Values, and Management Preferences." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1968. 100 pp. ED 032 179. MF & HC.

There are presently 2,100,000 acres of national forest land legally designated as wilderness, under the Wilderness Act of 1964, in the northwestern states of Washington and Oregon. This paper presents the results of a study conducted to find out what kinds of persons visit wilderness, the values and codes of behavior they associate with wilderness use, and their feelings about some hypothetical policies and guidelines that might be used in the management of these areas. Long questionnaires concerning these issues were sent to a sample of 1,950 recorded wilderness users. Wilderness visitation typically occurred in more highly educated, small family and friendship groups who take about five 2- to 3-day trips per year. About 30 percent (400) belonged to 218 conservation groups. A scaling technique was used to identify a hierarchy of wilderness users ranging from wilderness-purists to those more urban or convenience oriented. Those who were more wilderness-purist in attitude reacted differently to some of the statements (53 on wilderness management and 22 on codes of behavior) suggested in the questionnaire. The appendix contains a statistical summary of the responses to the questionnaire and an explanation of the gamma statistics used to measure the association between wildernism (wilderness-purist concepts) score and response to individual questionnaire statements.

Holt, Carol, and Robert P. Boger. "Characterization of the Effect of Space, Materials, and Teacher Behavior on Preschool Children's Free Play Activity Patterns." Research Report no. 1. Detroit, Mich.: Merrill Palmer Institute; East Lansing: Michigan State University, Head Start Evaluation and Research Center, November 1969. 22 pp. ED 037 251. MF & HC.

This study determined the extent to which children displayed predictable, recurring patterns of behavior when engaged in self-selected activities. Subjects were four girls and three boys, 4 years of age, all from middle-class, urban families. The classroom's free play space was divided into four equal areas. Toys were divided into four groups: art materials, blocks, dramatic toys, and manipulative toys and books. Each day the toy groups were randomly assigned to the four areas, with each free play session being videotaped simultaneously from two directions. Observer recordings of each child's movements and the toys he used were summarized, coded, and analyzed. Significant differences were found in the time spent by children in specific physical locations. These differences were related to the nature of the area and the proximity of the play materials to the teacher. Children tended to choose play materials that could be moved to another area of the room. Differences in the nature of independent and group play were related to materials and location.

Horn, B. Ray. "A Factor Analysis of Attitudes Toward the Term 'Outdoor Education' as Given by the Members of the AAHPER Council on Outdoor Education and Camping." 1970. 91 pp. ED 050 877. MF & HC.

The problem was to determine similarities and differences in attitudes toward the meaning of the term "Outdoor Education." The examined population was comprised of members of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation's (AAHPER) Council on Outdoor Education and Camping who were associated with colleges and universities. Results were significant. Of the 118 in the population, 97 percent responded by completing the test instrument. Results indicated that the AAHPER Council was divided into three partially overlapping interest groups, each having some individual and some shared attitudes toward the meaning of "Outdoor Education." "Agreement" was operationally defined as at least 70 percent of the responses appearing on any one of the attitude factors abstracted by a factor analytic computer program (Q-methodology). Since 70 percent of the responses did not appear on any one of the factors, the hypothesis was rejected. Since areas of disagreement appeared, it was within the scope of inquiry to describe the nature of this disagreement. An analysis and interpretation of the extracted factors and an explanation of the concomitant attitude groups described the areas of this disagreement. The three prominent attitude groups were environment oriented, conservation oriented, and outdoor-activity oriented.

Hubbard, Alfred W., and Raymond A. Weiss, comps. Completed Research in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. Vol. 2. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1960. 84 pp. ED 042 612. MF only.

This document is a compilation of completed research in the areas of health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas for the year 1959 and for a part of the year 1958. The compilation is arranged in three parts. Part 1 cross references all listings in parts 2 and 3. Part 2 contains a bibliography of research covering articles published in 53 periodicals, and part 3 contains listings and abstracts of unpublished master's and doctoral theses for 35 graduate programs in health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas. There is a total of 370 listings in the bibliography and 415 references to the master's and doctoral theses. Abstracts are provided for a majority of the theses.

---. Completed Research in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. Vol. 4 Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1962. 95 pp. ED 042 613. MF only.

This document is a compilation of completed research in the areas of health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas for the year 1961 and for part of the year 1960. The compilation is arranged in three parts. Part 1 cross references all listings in parts 2 and 3. Part 2 contains a bibliography of research, citing articles published in 97 periodicals, and part 3 contains listings and abstracts of unpublished master's and doctoral theses for 31 graduate programs in health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas. There is a total of 412 references in the bibliography and 367 listings of master's and doctoral theses.

---. Completed Research in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation including International Sources. Vol. 5. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1963. 116 pp. ED 042 614. MF only.

This document is a compilation of completed research in the areas of health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas during the year 1962. It is arranged in three parts: an index, bibliography of research published in periodicals, and abstracts and listings of unpublished master's and doctoral theses. The index contains cross references for all listings in parts 2 and 3; part 2 contains a bibliography of published research, citing articles published in 119 periodicals. Part 3 contains the listings of unpublished master's and doctoral theses for 32 graduate programs in health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas. There is a total of 540 references in the bibliography and 362 listings and abstracts to master's and doctoral theses.

---. Completed Research in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation including International Sources. Vol. 6. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1964. 124 pp. ED 042 615. MF only.

This document is a compilation of completed research in the areas of health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas for the year 1963. It is arranged in three parts. Part 1 cross references all the listings in parts 2 and 3. Part 2 lists published research and the periodicals reviewed. Part 3 consists of listings and abstracts of unpublished master's and doctoral theses for 38 graduate programs in health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas. There is a total of 558 listings to the journals and 390 references to master's and doctoral theses. Abstracts are provided for a majority of the theses.

---. Completed Research in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation including International Sources. Vol. 7. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1965. 130 pp. ED 042 616. MF only.

This document is a compilation of completed research in the areas of health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas for the year 1964. It is arranged in three parts. Part 1 cross references all of the listings in parts 2 and 3. Part 2 consists of a bibliography, listing published research and the periodicals reviewed. Part 3 consists of abstracts of unpublished master's and doctoral theses for 38 graduate programs in health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas. There is a total of 491 bibliographical references to the journals and 466 references to master's and doctoral theses. Abstracts are provided for a majority of the theses.

---. Completed Research in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation including International Sources. Vol. 8. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1966. 140 pp. ED 042 617. MF only.

This document is a compilation of completed research in the areas of health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas for the year 1965. It is arranged in three parts. Part 1 cross references all of the listings in parts 2 and 3. Part 2 consists of a bibliography, listing published research and the periodicals reviewed. Part 3 consists of abstracts of unpublished master's and doctoral theses for 48 institutions offering graduate programs in health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas. There is a total of 430 bibliographical references to the journals, and 545 references to master's and doctoral theses. Abstracts are provided for a majority of the theses.

---. Completed Research in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation including International Sources. Vol. 9. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1967. 154 pp. ED 042 618. MF only.

This document is a compilation of completed research in the areas of health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas for the year 1966. It is arranged in three parts: an index, a bibliography of research published in periodicals, and listings and abstracts of unpublished master's and doctoral theses. The index contains cross references for all listings in the bibliography and unpublished theses. The bibliography contains references to published research, citing articles published in 113 periodicals. The section of theses abstracts contains listings and abstracts of master's and doctoral theses for 54 institutions offering graduate programs in health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas. There is a total of 560 references in the bibliography and 631 listings and abstracts to doctoral and master's theses.

Hunt, John D. "America's Outdoor Recreation Areas--Playgrounds for the Affluent." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, San Francisco, 28-31 August 1969. 37 pp. ED 033 795. MF & HC.

This paper assesses the societal benefits of outdoor recreation and determines the relationship of social stratification to utilization of outdoor recreation facilities. Conclusions are that many of America's outdoor recreation sites are located at considerable distances from population concentrations and require substantial expense to visit. In the case of lower-class families, these sites are located at proportionally greater distances than for the population in general. Consequently, lower-class families must spend both proportionally and absolutely greater amounts of their income to utilize outdoor recreation opportunities. Furthermore, an examination of the Land and Water Conservation Fund distribution formula reveals possible inequities in the support of outdoor recreation by middle- and lower-class Americans.

Hutchinson, Enid. Learning and Leisure in Middle and Later Life. London: National Institute of Adult Education, 1970. 56 pp. ED 045 899. Not available from EDRS.

The Pre-Retirement Association, using data gathered by the National Institute of Adult Education in its inquiry into the adequacy of provision of adult education in England and Wales, has made an attempt to gather information about the interest and activities of people as they grow older. The message of the study was that if age is to have its proper dignity and fulfillment, education must indeed be developed as a continuous process throughout life. Two samples were analyzed: the general population sample and a sample of participants in adult education. Characteristics studied for both included age, sex, employment status, leisure, and membership in clubs and societies. Classes attended by students were also included in the analysis. Loss of learning ability with age was relatively greater for those with poor education; there were incalculable advantages to the individual in being a member of various social groups. There was an association between the extent of early education and subsequent occupational and social class rating and attitudes toward education in later life.

Illinois State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and University of Illinois, Office of Recreation and Park Resources. "Roving Recreation Leader Project: Phase III. Final Report. Evaluation of Roving Recreation Leader Training Guide--An In-Service Training Source for Inner City Youth Service Personnel." Springfield and Urbana: the Offices, September 1971. 98 pp. ED 067 176. MF & HC.

The objective of Phase III was to determine, via an experimental study, whether the "Roving Recreation Leader Training Guide" (RRLTG), as developed by the University of Illinois Office of Recreation and Park Resources, was an effective tool for training and educating roving leaders. The subjects in this study, conducted in New York City, were the Youth Services Agency of the Human Resources Administration. Four instruments were designed to test the effectiveness of the training programs given to the experimental group and control group A. The instruments were designed to measure the abilities of the trainees in these two training groups, as well as control group B, which received no formal training. The basic hypothesis of this study was that roving leaders exposed to the training methods and techniques suggested in the guide would be more effective, as measured by the four instruments. The findings indicated that roving leaders exposed to the methods and techniques suggested in the RRLTG were more effective. Some recommendations for further use of the RRLTG were that it be implemented in those agencies currently offering other training programs or no training programs for their roving leaders and that in future experiments, the investigator be permitted greater control over the environment in which the training occurs. A related document is the "Roving Recreation Leader Training Guide" (ED 050 212).

Jensen, Clayne R. Outdoor Recreation in America. Trends, Problems and Opportunities. Minneapolis, Minn.: Burgess Publishing Co., 1970. 285 pp. ED 045 278. MF & HC.

Containing 14 chapters of information about agencies, programs, problems, and trends related to outdoor recreation, this book is designed to cover the field of study and a) to interpret the present and future significance of outdoor recreation, b) to describe the responsibilities of the numerous agencies and organizations involved, c) to cover recent legislation and programs that will significantly influence outdoor recreation in the future, d) to point out the need for interagency cooperation at different levels, and e) to identify current and potential problems with respect to outdoor recreation. The book should be especially meaningful to teachers and students in recreation, natural resource management, and outdoor education; to employees of resource management agencies, both government and private; to park and recreation administrators; and to laymen concerned with use of natural resources for the enjoyment of the people.

Johnson, Hugh A., comp. "Outdoor Recreation." Publications and Articles by the Economic Research Service, 1962-69." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, May 1970. 10 pp. ED 045 246. MF & HC.

This report is a compilation of 101 articles, reports and speeches on outdoor recreation in the U.S. Materials covered are written by personnel of the Economic Research Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture) and were published separately or in proceedings, journals, congressional documents, and other usually retrievable forms during 1962-69. In general, the material discusses outdoor recreation from the point of view of economics and covers a wide range of concerns of the Economic Research Service in the area of resource management.

Kimball, Kenneth Robie. Leisure and Education for Leisure; A Study of an Emerging Priority. Ed.D. dissertation, 1967. 220 pp. Available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan. ED 024 902. Not available from EDRS.

This study was done to ascertain indicators (if any) of leisure as an emergent social institution, the opinions of suburban adults on leisure, and their opinions about the role of the schools and other social institutions in preparing youth for leisure. A literature survey confirmed leisure as a growing social force. Survey respondents (185 heads of households in Albany County, New York) were largely married men with 12 or more years of education; 58 percent were in professional, managerial, clerical, or sales positions. Play activities were preferred by 57 percent to entertainment, making, or fulfillment activities. The group indicated that the home, school, and church, in that order, are assuming or should assume major roles in preparation for leisure. Respondents were divided on the statement that "Education for leisure has become as important as education for work," with stronger reactions coming from those who disagreed with the statement. The home was found lacking in preparing youth for leisure, and intensified efforts by educative agencies were urged. Suggestions and cautions were developed which might serve as a guide for people concerned about education for leisure.

Kirk, John J. "Trends in Outdoor Education." Address delivered at International Congress for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Dublin, 17-22 July 1968. 10 pp. ED 036 349. MF & HC.

In a speech delivered in July 1968, John J. Kirk of the New Jersey State School of Conservation elaborated on the outdoor education movement in the United States, Canada, and other countries. Dr. Kirk concentrated chiefly on trends in outdoor education and what influences the trends may have on a national and international scale. Discussed in some detail were the resident centers for outdoor education, school-site laboratories, in-service teacher education programs, graduate and undergraduate programs in outdoor education, and the needs and purposes of outdoor education as seen by government officials.

Kraus, Richard. Public Recreation and the Negro. A Study of Participation and Administrative Practices. New York: Center for Urban Education, March 1968. 105 pp. ED 025 816. MF & HC.

This study [illegible]erned with the participation by Negroes in public recreation programs in 24 [illegible]burban communities in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and the five bo[illegible]ughs of New York City. It is a broadly descriptive study of the activities in which Negroes of all ages participate, as well as of administrative practices and problems surrounding their participation, as seen by the white recreation administrators. Negroes tend to dominate track and field, swimming, basketball, and boxing; whites dominate tennis, golf, and archery. Social class distinctions blur the racial distinctions throughout the study. Negroes are strong in some music, drama, and dance, but are only lightly represented in programs for the handicapped. They use inexpensive and unstructured facilities over and above the more costly. Young Negroes far outnumber adolescents and adults. Teams and groups are nearly all segregated unless intentionally integrated. White withdrawal often accompanies Negro participation.

---. Recreation and the Schools. Guides to Effective Practices in Leisure Education and Community Recreation Sponsorship. New York: Macmillan Co., 1964. 319 pp. ED 034 619. Not available from EDRS.

The main feature of this book is an analysis of organized recreational programs including their development and future. The use of leisure time, provisions for leisure education in the public schools, and community-school recreation programs are discussed. One chapter of the book is devoted to reviews of some effective school-sponsored recreation programs. The author concludes with a discussion regarding the developing patterns of cooperation between schools and recreational departments. Also included are the results of five surveys about attitudes and practices in recreation. These surveys were conducted in 1962 and 1963 by the author and are referred to several times in the text.

---. Recreation for the Rich and Poor, A Contrast. QuEST Monograph no. 5. Washington, D.C.: American Federation of Teachers, December 1965. 14 pp. ED 020 283. MF & HC.

The divergence between the leisure activities of affluent and poor Americans is discussed. Paradoxically, those with the greatest amount of free time--the poor--have the least money with which to enrich their leisure time. While it is true that an extraordinary variety of leisure activities is now available, only the middle and upper classes can make use of them. Not only are the poor economically unable to enjoy most of the recreation facilities which are available, but they are further restricted by not knowing how to use personal leisure constructively. The recreation and leisure needs of the poor, therefore, should be met by federal, state, and local governments and by voluntary agencies and organizations with specifically designed services and programs.

---. Recreation Today; Program Planning and Leadership. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Division of Meredith Publishing Co., 1966. 461 pp. ED 034 616. Not available from EDRS.

The role and status of the recreation professional, with emphasis on leadership methodology, is examined in this text. Examples of program activities, guides for the development of recreation programs, and a survey of the types of programs sponsored by a wide variety of public and voluntary agencies are provided.

Kuester, Dorothy L. "Bibliography of Materials Selected for Children's Use in an Outdoor Education Program." Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1967. 10 pp. ED 039 958. MF & HC.

Included in this bibliography are 94 annotated entries under 14 different headings: astronomy, animals, birds, conservation, flowers, forestry, insects, nature crafts, nature skills, poetry, read-aloud, rocks and minerals, weather, and winter camp. All of the entries are books published between 1918 and 1965. Elementary school teachers and camp instructors should find this list useful.

Ledermann, Alfred, and Alfred Trachsel. Creative Playgrounds and Recreation Centers. Rev. ed. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1968. 176 pp. ED 033 567. Not available from EDRS.

This comprehensive guidebook (written in both English and German) pertains to various aspects of planning and designing playgrounds and community centers. The introductory chapter discusses the educational and formative aspects of playgrounds, city planning prerequisites, and the effects of sociological conditions before initial planning is begun. The main body treats traditional children's playgrounds, grouped according to type, and leisure centers for young and old. Many of the latest examples are included, particularly those from the U.S. Special projects such as therapeutic playgrounds for children's hospitals are illustrated, as well as experimental schoolyards. A section is also included on playground equipment, with special emphasis given to structures that stimulate the creative imagination of the child. Photographs and diagrammatic representations are presented throughout.

Metheny, Eleanor. "The Creative Process in Sports and Dance." Speech delivered at fall conference of the Central District Association for Physical Education for College Women, Estes Park, Colorado, 4-5 October 1968. 61 pp. ED 035 496. MF & HC.

An examination was made into the problems of development of creative reasoning. Historical comments regarding the probable development of creative thought were amplified by glimpses into the lives of several mythical prehistoric characters. Contemporary classroom techniques designed to stimulate creative thought were presented for use in the areas of dance, sports, and physical education. Moreover, the student was encouraged to verbalize these thoughts and the feelings experienced while searching for meaning during the creative process. Examples of several student responses to the techniques demonstrated their effectiveness.

Miller, Peggy L. Creative Outdoor Play Areas. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1972. 121 pp. ED 063 060. Not available from EDRS.

Considering the creation of proper play areas for children (school sites, municipal and mini parks, private homes and backyards, shopping centers, apartment complexes, recreational areas, roadside parks, nursery schools, churches, summer camps, and drive-in theaters) as one of today's major challenges, the author recommends that professional educators, architects, real estate developers, city planners, parents, park and recreation directors, and private organization managers assume a vital part of this challenge. Considerations for development of creative play areas are described in the book under the following major headings: Play and Children's Learning; the Importance of Outdoor Play; General Guidelines for Developing Creative Outdoor Play Areas; Specific Guidelines for Developing Creative Outdoor Play Areas; Natural Topographical Features; Creative Play Equipment; Examples of Comprehensive Play Areas; Children's Gardens; Children's Farms; Children's Nature Areas; How to Plan, Develop, and Operate Creative Outdoor Play Areas; and Special Events. Also included are illustrations, appendices (values of creative outdoor play areas and old-time outdoor games), 13 references, and an index.

---. "Outdoor Creative Play Areas." Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1969. 12 pp. ED 033 810. MF & HC.

Guidelines are given for the development of outdoor play areas on school sites to provide children with natural areas and simple facilities for creative play. Site selection, analysis, and development are discussed. Natural, topographical features of the environment and natural play equipment are suggested. Illustrations are also presented to aid in selection of equipment.

Musial, Stan. "Facilities for Physical Fitness." American School and University, May 1965. Available from Buttenheim Publishing Corp., New York. ED 018 932. Not available from EDRS.

This article cites the low priority that physical education generally has in curriculum and school facility planning. It also cites the reasons for developing more adequate physical education facilities: a) our way of life no longer provides vigorous physical activity necessary for healthy development; b) a direct relationship exists between physical fitness and academic and social performance; and c) increased leisure time requires that people be prepared to use it enjoyably and constructively. The article includes recommendations for facilities for a high school physical education program: boys and girls gymnasiums with apparatus and exercise rooms, a swimming pool, playing fields, courts and hard surface areas, an outdoor recreation area, an obstacle course, athletic facilities for well-rounded intramural and varsity programs, and adequate locker and shower facilities. Cited as an example is the space and facilities requirements for a physical education program set up by the State Department of Education of California. Physical education facilities should be used during evenings, on weekends, and during the summer months. The article recommends that physical education facilities be planned for instruction, school recreation, and community use.

Nagel, Charles, and Fredricka Moore. Skill Development through Games and Rhythmic Activities. Palo Alto, Calif.: National Press, 1966. ED 019 996. Not available from EDRS.

A discussion of the overall objectives of physical activities in the elementary school, the purposes of developing movement skills in games and rhythms, and the role of the teacher in physical education comprises the introductory chapter of this textbook for beginning physical education teachers. Succeeding chapters are concerned with five subjects. "Planning the Program" is a description of methods in class organization, formations for skill practice and relays, sample lesson plans, and evaluation techniques. "Fundamental Ball Skills and Related Games" illustrates how skills enable children to play games effectively. "Fundamental Rhythm Skills and Related Activities" offers a visual, descriptive, and rhythmic analysis of the basic skills of motion. "Ball Skills and Related Team Games" is a discussion of advanced ball skills used in basketball, soccer, football, volleyball, and softball. "Dance Skills for Folk and Social Dance" presents techniques for teaching traditional and current folk dances to help children enjoy participation in this kind of rhythmic activity. Drawings and diagrams illustrate playing positions and form in each chapter. Book and record references are also included.

Nash, Jay B. Recreation: Pertinent Readings. Guide Posts to the Future. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Co., 1965. 278 pp. ED 034 617. Not available from EDRS.

Reduced work loads, increased technology, and higher economic standards have produced the problems associated with the disposal and use of leisure time. Education must assume a major role in providing future adults with the attitudes and skills necessary to enable them to make wise use of their leisure time. This document contains a review of the history, philosophy, and founders of leisure-time education. Also included are discussions concerning

the role of the federal government, future trends in leisure time and outdoor education, and quotations relevant to various aspects of this kind of education.

Nathan (Robert R.) Associates and Resource Planning Associates. "Recreation as an Industry." Appalachian Research Report no. 2. Washington, D.C.: the Associates, December 1966. 140 pp. ED 038 195. MF & HC.

The role which recreation as an industry can play in economic development of an area--through creation of jobs, generation of incomes, and stimulation of public and private investment--is the primary concern of this 1966 study. The document establishes the tourism/recreation industry as being resource based, with enterprises that are mainly trades and services and that alone can rarely provide a base for a viable economy. However, the tourism industry can provide supplementary benefits to a local economy based on manufacturing, mining, or agriculture. The report examines the direct and indirect economic effects of expenditures arising from tourism/recreation, and developmental effects relating to the establishment of tourist attractions. An annotated bibliography and data related to Appalachian Multipliers (estimated indirect effects of employment income as it circulates and recirculates) are appended.

National Academy of Sciences. A Program for Outdoor Recreation Research. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1969. 50 pp. ED 043 420. MF & HC.

The categorical sections of this proposed program for outdoor recreation research are a) principal findings and recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences, b) the social and behavioral dimensions of outdoor recreation, c) the economics of outdoor recreation, and d) the operation of recreation service systems. Among the specific topics discussed are research objectives and priorities; appraisal of current research efforts; scope of needed research; specific illustrative research problems; planning, coordination, and administrative systems; access-systems research; information sources; and educational training. Three appendices are included.

National Association for Retarded Children. "Directory of Residential Camps Serving the Mentally Retarded." New York: the Association, 1967. 53 pp. ED 019 792. MF & HC.

Prepared by the National Association for Retarded Children from a questionnaire sent to state and local organizations, this directory lists resident camps serving the mentally retarded throughout the U.S. Camps are entered alphabetically according to geographic location within each state. Types of children served include mentally retarded, educable mentally retarded, trainable mentally retarded, physically handicapped, emotionally disturbed, cerebral palsied, and brain injured. For each camp, descriptive information states handicaps served, age range, season, fee, and capacity. Names and addresses of the sponsor and the contact for each camp are listed throughout. A companion volume on day camps is also available.

National Education Association. "A Selected Bibliography for Programming Physical Education and Recreational Activities for the Mentally Retarded." Washington, D.C.: the Association [n.d.]. 19 pp. ED 011 426. MF & HC.

Containing 93 annotated references to books, pamphlets, and journal articles from 1937 through 1966, this bibliography is designed for teachers, recreation personnel, parents, and counselors. Listings include a section of references on recreational activities and physical education for the mentally handicapped, as well as a section on the general subject of mental retardation, physical education, and recreation.

National Recreation and Park Association. A Guide to Books on Recreation. Fourteenth Annual Edition--1971. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1970, 56 pp. ED 045 242. MF & HC.

Brief descriptions of 869 books and magazines are presented in this booklist which represents the best books available in the park, recreation, and conservation field. It is noted that textbooks and professional aids are available for recreation professionals, while laymen can find books to satisfy any number of leisure-time interests. Also listed are 84 technical manuals for the park and recreation professional designed to provide expert data on specific problems and projects, new management techniques and resources, and up-to-date references to source materials.

Neal, Larry L., ed. Recreation's Role in the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Retarded. Eugene: University of Oregon, Department of Special Education, Rehabilitation Research and Training Center in Mental Retardation, September 1970. 89 pp. ED 046 143. Not available from EDRS.

This monograph presents the proceedings from a conference sponsored by the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center in Mental Retardation of the University of Oregon (held May 19-21, 1969). Topics concerning recreation's role in the rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped include the following: the role of therapeutic recreation specialists, the recreational needs of the retarded, characteristics and prevalence of the condition of mental handicaps, current status of recreation programming, the role of the municipal recreation department, guidelines for change, and interaction between institution and community. Also provided are separate papers describing the concepts of programming through the areas of arts and crafts, bowling, habilitative camping, music, Special Olympics, scouting, swimming, and equipment design. The federal impact on recreation with the mentally handicapped is discussed, and a seminar summary and evaluation are included.

Neilson, Donald W., and John E. Nixon. Swimming Pools for Schools. Monograph no. 3. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1954. 51 pp. ED 028 588. Not available from EDRS.

The increasing interest in swimming instruction and recreation for elementary and secondary school children has resulted in the development of this guide for swimming pool use, design, and construction. Introductory material

discusses the need for swimming in the educational program and the organization of swimming programs in the school. Design specifications include pool location, indoor-outdoor pools, pool shape and dimensions, pool details and equipment, supporting equipment and facilities, and caring for swimming pools. The discussion stresses comparison of alternative solutions and health and safety considerations. Photographs and diagrams supplement text material. An extensive bibliography on swimming instruction and pools is included.

Nesbitt, John A., and others, eds. Recreation and Leisure Service for the Disadvantaged: Guidelines to Program Development and Related Readings. Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation Series. Philadelphia, Pa.: Lea and Febiger, 1970. 593 pp. ED 068 607. Not available from EDRS.

This book proposes that, regardless of the present turmoil, regardless of technology and other social considerations, there is a fundamental inequity in the availability of cultural, recreational, and leisure experience that men of good will abhor. Seeing beyond hostile rhetoric, the book seeks a) to search out the foundations within the American recreation and leisure movement for a direct concern for the disadvantaged, b) to codify traditional and new concepts and procedures in recreation and leisure service for the disadvantaged in the form of guidelines to program development (these guidelines appear at the beginning of each chapter in the book), and c) to identify the most relevant knowledge and experience on various aspects of recreation and leisure service for the disadvantaged. The latter takes the form of related readings which follow each set of guidelines, resulting in basic conceptual and procedural information. Specific sections focus on philosophical and sociological considerations, historical perspective and precedent, contemporary interpretations relating to recreation and leisure for the disadvantaged, the organization and administration of recreation and leisure service for the disadvantaged, programming for the disadvantaged in recreation and leisure service, and employing the disadvantaged in recreation and leisure service.

New York State Council of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. "Outdoor Recreation for the Physically Handicapped. A Handbook of Design Standards." Albany: the Council, August 1967. 19 pp. ED 036 131. MF & HC.

Public outdoor recreational facilities and the needs of the physically handicapped are overviewed with guidelines to develop such facilities. Circulation and access provisions for wheelchairs and the semiambulatory are emphasized, including requirements for parking lots, pathways, resting areas, and public bathrooms. Standard dimensions and layout of athletic equipment, ramps, and campsite planning are included along with a reference list.

New York State Education Department, Bureau of Elementary Curriculum Development and Bureau of School Libraries. "Selected Teaching Materials in Physical Education for Elementary School Pupils." Albany: the Bureaus, 1970. 24 pp. ED 043 056. MF & HC.

This bibliography was compiled to assist educators in their selection of reading materials in physical education for elementary pupils. Besides general and reference works, specific topics include games, the Olympic games, aquatics, individual and dual activities, team activities, rhythms and dance, the great outdoors, and winter sports. A listing of periodicals, sources of free material, and a directory of publishers are included.

New York State Education Department, Bureau of Secondary Curriculum Development. "The Consumer and Recreation." Albany: the Bureau, 1972. 54 pp. ED 064 632. MF & HC.

This publication deals with recreation and leisure in American society. It is stated that the greater mobility of Americans, the increased time and money available for leisure time pursuits, the higher degree of educational level with accompanying wider interests, and the changing attitudes toward the balance between work and play are having significant effects in the field of recreation. Issues and questions related to recreation are discussed. Among these are factors changing recreational patterns, purchase of recreational equipment, teenage spending, factors to be considered in choosing recreation, balanced recreation, and recreation in the city and in the country. Other topics of discussion include bicycling, hosteling, automobile travel, camping, wilderness experience, camping vehicles, campsites, hobbies, and tours. It is concluded that the nation's educational institutions at all levels--local, regional, and state--should renew their commitment to play a major role in developing proper attitudes concerning leisure and leisure proficiencies among students.

New York University, School of Education. "Development of Educational Programs for New Careers in Recreation Services for the Disabled." First Annual Report. New York: the School, 30 April 1969. 71 pp. ED 039 995. MF & HC.

The purposes of the first phase of the new careers project for persons interested in careers in recreation services for the disabled person were a) to carry out a functional job analysis in a variety of settings and b) to define the roles and functions of paraprofessional recreation personnel in hospitals, extended care facilities, municipal recreation departments, and senior center programs. An interview questionnaire completed at 28 job-analysis sites resulted in identification of 79 job tasks and functions. A rating form designed to permit matching of the job tasks to education and work experience was developed from the questionnaire and evaluated by 18 experts in therapeutic and public recreation. Two workshops held to discuss the implications of the findings are outlined in the report. In addition, plans for the second phase of the project are presented. The job task questionnaire and the job task rating form are appended.

Niederfrank, E. J. "Purposeful Recreation for Personal Growth in Rural Areas, the Education-Extension Role." Washington, D.C.: American Country Life Association, 8 July 1964. 7 pp. ED 020 072. MF & HC.

Use of private land in rural areas for recreational facilities would provide a new source of income to the rural population while meeting increasing recreational needs. It is the role of the extension service at the state and local levels to educate the rural population in utilization of recreational resources. Important considerations in recreation resource development are attitudes of the rural family and nearby communities, management capabilities of the potential facility operator, and economic feasibility of the operation. Education in this area must include motivation, explanation, organization, planning, and evaluation. Involvement of other state and local resources and agencies is valuable in achieving sound program development.

Oregon Park and Recreation Society and University of Oregon, Center for Leisure Study and Community Service. Careers in Parks and Recreation. Eugene: the Center, 1970. 8 pp. ED 042 543. MF & HC.

As reported in the document, the park and recreation profession, a growing field, emphasizes involving people in meaningful leisure activities. This service profession offers varied career opportunities in the areas of public recreation, park management, conservation and outdoor recreation, and park and resource planning. Positions are also available with institutional, private, and cultural arts organizations; voluntary youth agencies; Armed Forces; commercial enterprises; recreation education institutions; and agencies for outdoor education and interpretive services. Salaries, advancement opportunities, and types of careers are discussed. It is noted that recreation and park administration curricula at most colleges and universities combine broad liberal educations with professional and technical studies essential for careers in specific areas of recreation. Examples of program options and specific courses are given, along with suggested high school preparation. Sources of information concerning programs and/or professions are listed.

Petersen, Alexander, Jr. "A Guide for Planning the Field House as a College or School Physical Education Facility." New York: Columbia University, Institute of Field Studies, 1963. 62 pp. ED 031 911. MF & HC.

The planning of field houses for schools and colleges is discussed in relation to their various uses, such as for physical education programs, intramural and extramural athletics, and intercollegiate athletics. Following a presentation of the historical development of field houses and their educational significance, designing the field house is considered; focus is on the equipment and facilities to be included in the structure. The operating and servicing of field houses are also considered.

Pinkerton, James R. and Majorie J. Outdoor Recreation and Leisure. A Reference Guide and Selected Bibliography. Columbia: University of Missouri, School of Business and Public Administration, Research Center, 1969. 332 pp. ED 041 664. Not available from EDRS.

This reference guide and selected bibliography covers over 1,000 books, articles, government documents, theses, serial publications, and conference reports; is partially annotated; includes cross references; and has author and title indexes. Part 1 is a guide to 275 sources. It includes an introduction called "How to Use This Bibliography," designed to facilitate using this specific work and to teach general library skills; a survey of 60 bibliographical sources on outdoor recreation published between 1953-67; a list of general reference sources with citations on recreation; selected research aids (guides to libraries and reference books, recent special information sources, etc.); and selected serials (periodicals, series, yearbooks, congresses, and conferences). Part 2 is a bibliography of citations covering 1959-66, with additions for 1967-68; it is divided into eight sections: general works; goals, standards, philosophy; administration and organization (programs and planning); trends, projections, forecasts; acquisition and preservation of open space; economic factors; leisure; and recreation and social structure. Appendices provide a glossary of library and recreation terms, symbols and abbreviations, and five lists of recreation subject headings and Dewey Decimal and Library of Congress classification numbers.

Prendergast, Joseph. "Recreation Problems of Rural Youth in a Changing Environment." Washington, D.C.: National Committee for Children and Youth, September 1963. 14 pp. ED 002 494. MF & HC.

Rural youth who are moving to urban areas are not prepared to participate in urban types of recreation programs. The recreation skills of those who have left the farm but are still in rural settings do not match the urban opportunities reaching out to them. Those still on the farms are getting recreation ideas through mass media without finding local opportunities for expressing them. Much is being accomplished in some rural communities through private and public recreation agencies, but more needs to be done. Counties are an important factor in rural recreation, because in many cases they are the only units with enough people and tax resources to provide a variety of recreational services. However, many counties trying to help rural youth have serious fiscal and administrative problems. States are not playing the important role they should. The federal government has begun to provide leadership, counsel, and financial aid. In 1963 the Recreation Advisory Council endorsed the creation of a system of national recreation areas and set selection criter. . A Land and Water Conservation Fund bill promotes outdoor recreation opportunities. A federal land policy permits state and local governments to lease new parks or recreation areas from the federal government. The Housing Act of 1961 promotes the acquisition of permanent open-space land for park and recreation purposes. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation coordinates federal outdoor recreation activities. The Department of Agriculture, in trying to create new economic opportunity

and to update wasteful and outmoded patterns of farm use in rural America, is giving an important role to recreational facilities. Recommendations are made for local studies to determine status of and need for recreation in the rural community, for pilot projects to show what can be done with rural resources, and for the cooperation of private enterprise and all levels of government to provide more recreational land, services, and leadership for rural youth.

Rillo, Thomas J. "Historical Background and Development of Camping and Outdoor Education." 1964. 37 pp. ED 067 171. MF & HC.

This paper traces the development of camping and outdoor education in the U.S. The early beginnings of camping are described along with the development of organized camps and the influences of urbanization on camping. The basic idea of education through camping is presented for each of the various types of organized camps: private camps, agency camps, church camps, and institutional camps. The historical background of school camping and outdoor education in the U.S. and the background of outdoor education in Michigan are described in detail. The influence of Life Camps, Inc. and its development into the Outdoor Education Association is described as an effective force in extending the outdoor education movement.

Ross, Dorothea. "The Use of Games to Facilitate the Learning of Basic Number Concepts in Preschool Educable Mentally Retarded Children." Final Report. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University, December 1967. 91 pp. ED 023 243. MF & HC.

Group games were used to teach basic number concepts to educable mentally retarded children. The number concepts were integral but incidental to the intentional teaching of game skills. Subjects were 21 boys and 19 girls from eight classes, free of gross defects (means were IQ=66.22, age=7.9, mental age=5.11), and matched in pairs for chronological age, mental age, IQ, and scores on pre-experimental tests of number concepts, game skills, preference for social play, and voluntary social participation in school. The experimental group of 20 participated 100 minutes a week in a 9-month game program; the control group, also 20, attended a traditional math program; and both were tested at the middle and end of this period. The experimental group scored higher on both midexperimental and postexperimental measures on the number knowledge test, higher on the postexperimental measure on the spontaneous use of quantitative terms, and made fewer errors on both the midexperimental and postexperimental tests on general game skills. Game and model procedures and attention-directing variables (use of excitement and rewards) are suggested as teaching techniques for retarded children. A handbook for teaching game skills is included.

Ross, Sheila A. "A Study of the Effects of an Intensive Training Program on the Motor Skills of Young Educable Mentally Retarded Children." Final Report. Palo Alto, Calif.: Palo Alto Medical Research Foundation, November 1967. 53 pp. ED 023 242. MF & HC.

In a study on improvement of basic motor skills by educable mentally retarded (EMR) children with special training in a sport and game situation, 21 EMR boys and 19 EMR girls (aged 4-1 to 10-1) were divided into an experimental and a control group, matched by chronological age, IQ, sex, and pretest scores on the basic skills test (reliability .97) and the Brace Test items (eight items were used on this test of general motor skills). An average group (9 boys and 11 girls, 4-10 to 9-7, IQ range 90 to 110) also served as a control. The experimental group received 20- to 25-minute training 3 times a week for 6 months on the following skills: hitting, catching, throwing, running, jumping, bouncing, kicking, hopping, skipping, balancing, and target throwing. The two control groups remained in the regular physical education programs for EMR and average children. On the two tests, the EMR groups did not differ significantly on pretest scores, but both differed significantly ($P<.001$) from the average control group. Upon posttesting, the two EMR groups did not differ on the Brace Test; the EMR experimental group differed significantly from the control group on the basic skills tests; and the average group did not differ significantly from the experimental group.

Schneider, Elsa, ed. Physical Education in Small Schools, with Suggestions Relating to Health and Recreation. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation and National Education Association, Department of Rural Education, 1960. 163 pp. ED 023 530. Not available from EDRS.

A joint committee from the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation and the Department of Rural Education (NEA) developed this handbook for physical education for rural youth. General needs of children in relation to physical fitness and social development are discussed. The major portion of the document consists of games and activities that may be used for primary, middle, and upper grades. Suggestions offered have direct implications for expanded programs of health and recreation. A bibliography of general publications and those with special emphasis on games and rhythm programs is included.

Schneider, Raymond C., and others. "Creative Planning of Parks and Play Areas for Learning, Living and Leisure." Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University, School Planning Laboratory, December 1957. 74 pp. ED 037 001. MF & HC.

Joint use of school and community facilities is considered in a collection of reports organized under the following general headings--a) Cooperative

Planning for Creative Learning, Living and Leisure, b) Design for Learning, Living and Leisure, and c) Balancing Quality and Economy in Schoolhouse Planning.

Scott, M. Gladys, ed. Research Methods in Health, Physical Education, Recreation. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1959. 544 pp. ED 044 275. MF only.

Methods for designing and conducting research related to health education, physical education, and recreation are described. The use of libraries, selection and definition of research problems, principles of statistical sampling, and data collection devices are presented. Instructions for the construction and validation of tests as well as techniques of data analysis are included. Descriptive methods, action research, historical and philosophical methods, and experimental designs are described. Techniques for writing research reports, including advice on style and presentation of data, are given. Interaction of research and the development of the curriculum are discussed.

Sessoms, H. Douglas, and Peter J. Verhoven. Recreation Program Leadership and the Community College: Issues and Perspectives. Washington, D.C.: American Association of Junior Colleges, 1970. 34 pp. ED 047 677. MF & HC.

This publication represents the concerns and questions of participants of four regional institutes on recreation education held in 1969. General concerns are the nature of the recreation movement, the steps necessary to establish recreation programs, and the employment of its graduates. Presently there is a manpower shortage in organized recreation that community colleges can fill. Community colleges can initiate associate degree curriculums in recreation program leadership, offer shorter-term certificate programs, provide services to reorient previously trained career personnel, implement continuing education programs, and be a recreation resource itself. The joint responsibilities of an employing agency and a community college are recruiting students, recruiting and maintaining knowledgeable teachers, equating job responsibilities with educational backgrounds, and evaluating recreation programs. Other issues and concerns relating to content and administration of the programs are finances, technical assistance, adequate physical facilities, curriculum content, field work, specialization, related careers, job placement, transferability, student financial aid, certification, and accreditation.

Shivers, Jay S. Principles and Practices of Recreational Service. New York: Macmillan Co., Division of Crowell Collier & Macmillan, 1967. 517 pp. ED 034 618. Not available from EDRS.

This textbook for students a) presents the fundamental concepts governing the field of recreational service; b) identifies the chief components and concerns of the field; and c) researches what history has provided for a contemporary comprehension of how ideas, philosophy, terminology, and practices have developed. The book is divided into principles and practices of recreational service. Individual topics included under part 1 are leisure, recreation, legality, social movement, public recreational service, conservation, leadership, and professionalism. Topics discussed in part 2 are research, administration, coordination, supervision, programming, planning, education, and evaluation. A sample ordinance for the creation of a board, commission, or council of recreational service is appended.

Singer, Robert, and Raymond A. Weiss, eds. Completed Research in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, including International Sources. Vol. 12. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Higher Education, 1970. 296 pp. ED 045 603. MF only.

This compilation lists research completed in the areas of health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas during 1969. It is arranged in three parts. Part 1 is a subject heading index in which cross references are given for all the listings in parts 2 and 3. Part 2 is a bibliography of published research, citing 891 articles published in 127 of the 198 periodicals reviewed. Part 3 lists 877 master's and doctor's theses from 73 institutions offering graduate programs in health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas. Most thesis references are accompanied by abstracts of the research; all are numbered in alphabetical order according to the institution. Appended are lists of the periodicals reviewed and institutions reporting.

Sleet, David. Interdisciplinary Research Index on Play: A Guide to the Literature. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Toledo, May 1971. 104 pp. Available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan. ED 058 146. Not available from EDRS.

This bibliography has as its chief aims: a) expanding the availability of work related to the theory and research on play through topical listings of books and disciplines; b) facilitating retrieval of cogent works on play through topical listings of books and articles in specialized disciplines; c) exposing common research problems and innovative methods of studying play in hopes of fostering greater collaboration; and d) facilitating integration of theory and research on play. It attempts to provide a useful tool in selecting relevant references to play within the disciplines of medicine, psychology, sociology, anthropology, psychiatry, education, physical education and recreation, health, child development, rehabilitation, philosophy, religion, and ancillary fields. Within each discipline area, entries are arranged by author. The coverage is extensive, though not comprehensive, up to August 1970. The large majority of references is from the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. The scope has been limited to references where the knowledge or use of play contributes to an understanding of human behavior. Items related to play as a therapeutic technique or to

the use of play-related therapy in behavior modification programs are excluded. A brief topical guide is provided.

Smith, Julian W. "Outdoor Education--A Development in Curriculum." Michigan School Board Journal, October 1966. 4 pp. ED 023 493. Not available from EDRS.

Outdoor education is discussed as a means of enriching and enhancing the interdisciplinary curriculum. Topics covered include urbanization effects, patterns of outdoor education, planning for outdoor education, federal programs, teacher and leadership preparation, and consultant resources. The document concludes by pointing to planning as the beginning step in outdoor education development.

---. "Outdoor Education: An Overview." University Park: New Mexico State University, ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, December 1969. 8 pp. ED 034 631. MF & HC.

A discussion of the nature and scope of outdoor education is offered in this monograph. Societal changes are cited that indicate a growing need for outdoor education. Historical and current developments in the field are presented. Educational benefits such as improving the quality of educational experiences are discussed, and areas related to outdoor education are covered. The document concludes by explaining ERIC's role in outdoor education.

---, and others. Outdoor Education. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1963. ED 020 826. Not available from EDRS.

An interdisciplinary approach is used to relate a variety of curricular areas to outdoor education. The role of federal, state, and voluntary organizations in promoting educational and recreational uses of public lands and facilities is discussed. Suggestions are offered for training personnel to lead the outdoor education programs of our schools and institutions of higher education. Numerous programs now in operation thoughout the U.S. are cited as models in the establishment of effective outdoor education practice. Profitable outdoor learning experiences and skills are enumerated, as well as a comprehensive list of outdoor sites suitable for class investigation.

Smith, Stephen L. "An Exegesis of Outdoor Recreation Research." College Station: Texas A & M University, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, July 1971. 49 pp. ED 058 124. MF & HC.

This paper explores the state of recent recreational research by U.S. geographers and social scientists. It views the importance of recreationalists' behavior patterns and describes the use of simulation models

to predict demand data. Four research phases constitute the main organization of this paper: the first two, anticipation and recollection, phases discuss and question the psychological needs of recreation. Attitudes, facilities, spacial relationships, costs, and distance traveled are identified as predictive factors for recreational attendance. The travel or third phase looks at the distance that people will travel depending upon other factors such as site attractiveness. Research indicates that beyond a certain number of miles distance is not predictive. The fourth or on-the-site, phase considers site attractiveness (perceptual environment) as a major allurement which gives the greatest satisfaction to visitors. Findings of this research report raise questions regarding the nature and goals of recreation that need to be answered and suggest that a fruitful area for study may be conceptualization of the decision-making process in recreation. Included are 386 bibliographic citations and an outline of current research topics in outdoor recreation.

Smoll, Frank L. "Areas and Facilities for Physical Education and Recreation. An Interpretive Bibliography." Madison: University of Wisconsin, ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Facilities, January 1970. 100 pp. ED 035 266. MF & HC.

The references included were drawn from the documents received and processed to date by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Facilities. They are organized into the following sections--a) indoor physical education facilities, b) outdoor physical education areas and facilities, c) indoor and outdoor physical education areas and facilities, and d) recreation areas and facilities.

Smythe, Patrick E. "Requirements for Outdoor Recreation (Sports and Games)." Manhattan: Kansas State University, Extension Service, October 1969. 12 pp. ED 056 811. MF & HC.

To serve communities interested in starting recreation programs, various factors influencing the use of recreational facilities (such as income, education, age, and occupation) are examined. Four community prerequisites for running a successful recreation program are discussed: a legally constituted, local managing authority; indoor and outdoor facilities; professional paid leadership; and sufficient money to run a program. Standards for various types of recreational facilities (such as radius of area to be served by a children's play lot and acres needed per 1000 population) are presented; and requirements for multiple recreation areas (children's playgrounds, neighborhood parks, and youth and adult playing fields) are analyzed in terms of age group to be served, size of area, location, facilities, apparatus, and games and sports to be supported.

Spring, Evelyn Lee. Professional Preparation in Recreation: Undergraduate Education Pertinent to Leadership with Older Adults. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Southern California, 1968. Available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan. ED 033 278. Not available from EDRS.

To assess current undergraduate preparation of recreation majors for leadership with older adults, a preliminary study was made of catalogs from 107 colleges and universities. Questionnaire respondents from 67 of these institutions verified pertinent course content and recommended additional academic content relevant to the needs of older adults. Recommendations were also obtained from 18 authorities on aging, leisure, and recreation. Supplementary data on implementation of academic topics were gathered by a check list. Findings included the following: a) of the 223 courses reported, 37 were specialized and 186 had special content on aging; b) the former were largely offered outside the major and were elective for undergraduates, while the latter were largely required within the major; c) pertinent courses generally focused on sociological aspects of aging; d) the recommendations gave first priority to increasing professional knowledge; and e) respondents tended to favor use of a specialized course on aging, with increased treatment of relevant topics within major course work. It was concluded that current curricula are inadequate and need improvement.

Stevens, Lawrence N. "The Place of Purposeful Recreation in Rural America Today." Speech presented to the American Country Life Association meeting, Washington, D.C., 7 July 1964. 12 pp. ED 020 070. MF & HC.

American use of outdoor recreational facilities has increased tremendously since the end of World War II. With a population of 180 million that is to double by the year 2000, it is estimated that the use of these facilities will triple by the same date. Recreation will become a major segment of the rural economy. The interest taken by the federal government in this area is shown by the development of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in 1958 and, as a result of their report in 1962, the creation of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Recreation Advisory Council by the President in that same year. The purpose of the council is to provide broad policy advice and facilitate coordinated efforts among the various federal agencies. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation serves as staff to the council. Public Law 88-29, the Organic Act, authorizes the following bureau functions: a continuing inventory of recreation needs and resources, a classification of these resources, a nationwide plan for outdoor recreation, provision of technical assistance, encouragement of interstate and regional and interdepartmental cooperation, and requirement of federal agencies with recreation responsibilities to consult with the Secretary of the Interior. Its ideal purpose is to make outdoor recreation accessible to all Americans.

Stier, William F., Jr. "The 1970-71 Status of Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Athletics in Co-educational Institutions of Higher Learning with an Enrollment below 2501." Sioux City, Iowa: Briar Cliff College, 1 June 1971. 18 pp. ED 058 861. MF & HC.

This investigation was undertaken to determine the present status of health, physical education, recreation, and athletic offerings at small liberal arts colleges throughout the U.S. The data, reported in a series of charts within the paper, were obtained by means of a 10-page questionnaire filled out by the physical education department chairmen at the participating institutions. The questionnaire covered 12 areas: a) characteristics of the institution; b) major offerings in health, physical education and recreation; c) student population; d) qualifications and responsibilities of staff; e) curriculum activities; f) major and minor (professional) curricular offerings; g) intramurals; h) extramurals; i) athletic personnel; j) facilities; k) departmental budget; and l) office management.

Stone Mountain Educational Projects. Children's Things: A Construction Guide for Play and Recreational Equipment for Parents, Teachers, Child Care Centers and Camps. Westfield, Mass.: Stone Mountain Child Development Center, 1972. 32 pp. ED 068 162. MF & HC.

A construction guide is presented for play and recreational equipment for individual use and child care center and camp use. The bulk of the booklet gives detailed instructions for specific kinds of equipment, such as teepees, household appliances, bean bag boards, outdoor playground equipment, doll houses, bird houses, boats, puppets, and chairs. Costs are included in the directions. Woodworking suggestions are also offered along with details for connectors. Photographs and diagrams supplement the directions.

Stull, G. Alan. Abstracts of Research Papers 1972. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1972. 137 pp. ED 065 797. MF only.

This volume is comprised of abstracts, precisely as submitted by the authors, of the 128 papers scheduled for presentation at the 1972 Houston convention of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. Although an attempt was made to group papers by subject content, this was not always possible. The name and address of each author, to whom inquiries for further information may be sent, appear after each abstract. An index of all authors appears in the end of the volume.

Swan, Fred C. "Environmental Awareness Bibliography." Philadelphia, Pa.: Friends Council on Education, 1971. 35 pp. ED 063 145. MF & HC.

Environmental awareness is the theme of this bibliography compiled by the Friends Council on Education to assist in the task of implementing environ-

mental awareness courses and experiences in the crowded curricula and extra-curricular life of schools and colleges. Part one, "Definition of the Problem," is a selected bibliography of printed material on the environmental crisis and what individuals, groups, or the academic community can do about it. Part two, "Environmental Education," is an annotated bibliography with four sub-sections on outdoor education; conservation education; nature education; and environmental education--programs, courses of study, and lesson plans. Part three, "Environmental Recreation," is an annotated bibliography of outdoor recreation literature, including a number of references on canoeing, hiking, mountain climbing, cross-country skiing, backpacking, and other "Outward Bound" kinds of activities. This bibliography has been developed primarily to aid Friends schools and colleges in preparing for the environmental decade, one of renewed faith and practice based upon an ecological awareness of the total environment.

Ulrich, Celeste, and John E. Nixon. Tones of Theory. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1972. 30 pp. ED 066 670. MF only.

This project represents the first step toward the development and articulation of a broad theory of physical education under the aegis of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. It is an attempt to identify and describe a theoretical structure of physical education as an area of scholarly study and research. The publication is directed toward members of the physical education profession and other concerned and interested individuals. It is an endeavor to articulate what physical education is, what it means, what it can become, how it can best be understood, and how it can best serve man's destiny.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Rural Recreation, New Opportunities on Private Land." Washington, D.C.: the Department, June 1963. 24 pp. ED 017 374. MF & HC.

About 90 percent of all Americans participated in some form of outdoor recreation in the summer of 1960, and the total number is expected to increase threefold by the turn of the century. A list of the most popular outdoor activities includes driving, walking, games, swimming, sightseeing, bicycling, fishing, hiking, boating, and picnicking. Although a few recreational resources are within the suburbs, the majority is in the more rural areas of the nation. Many such resources are on private land--ponds, accesses to streams, toboggan slopes, ice skating arenas, picnic accommodations, camping facilities, and hunting areas. A section is included on how the U.S. Department of Agriculture can help to establish private recreational sites through technical and financial assistance, education, research, and rural areas development.

---, Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station and State University of New York, College of Forestry. "Recreation Symposium Proceedings. The Forest Recreation Symposium." Upper Darby, Pa.: the Station; Syracuse: the College, 1971. 217 pp. ED 058 998. MF & HC.

In this collection of 26 papers presented at the 1971 Forest Recreation Symposium held at Syracuse, N.Y., information is presented about the forest resource and forest recreation research. The symposium, designed to help meet the needs of the planner and the manager in both public and private areas of the forest recreation resource, covered five general areas: a) the planning and developing of the recreation resource, b) management of the recreation resource c) characteristics of the recreation user, d) specific managerial considerations related to user characteristics, and e) the research task ahead. Among the specific topics covered were the recreation-resource inventory process, prediction of values of recreation participation, design of facilities, economics of recreation development and private recreation enterprises, analysis of environmental quality ranking systems, multiple use for recreation in the East, law enforcement, and carrying capacity of recreation areas. Included are 337 references.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. "The Child and Leisure Time. 1970 White House Conference on Children, Report of Forum 21." Working Copy. Washington, D.C.: the Department, 1970. 17 pp. ED 046 536. MF & HC.

Creative leisure activities make a profound contribution to the child's emotional, psychological, physical, aesthetic, and spiritual growth. We, as a nation, have failed to emphasize the importance of leisure experiences to the individual. The prime obstacles have been two prejudicial attitudes: a) that leisure is intrinsically less worthy than work and b) that survival skills are more worthy than those activities enjoyed for their own sake. A variety of leisure options should exist in the home, at school, and in the community. Our country has provided, at best, an uncoordinated patchwork of public, private, commercial, and voluntary programs that may neglect the less affluent child. One basic national goal should be to design a total leisure climate to facilitate growth in every child. Specific recommendations to accomplish this goal include having the government initiate policies to plan and deliver leisure opportunities for children, making more effective use of mobile and portable units to extend cultural and recreational opportunities into rural and urban environments, having universities develop proper attitudes concerning leisure and leisure proficiencies in their students, and expanding research and development endeavors in the area.

---, Office of Education, Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Technical Education. The Roving Recreation Leader Training Guide: An Inservice Training Source for Inner City Youth Services Personnel. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. Stock no. HE 5.287:87055. 39 pp. ED 050 212. MF & HC.

The introduction to this guide covers its purpose and objectives, needs

of inner-city youth, the roving leader concept, definition of terms, and methodology of guide development. The remainder treats training units for roving leaders; unit 1--orientation; unit 2--concept, role, and function of roving leader; unit 3--the community and community development; unit 4--identifying and understanding inner-city youth; unit 5--group process; unit 6--referral process and referral sources; unit 7--programs and planning; unit 8--field work; and unit 9--organizational staff training and development. A list of agencies and institutions participating in the study, "Language of Modern Youth," addresses of film distributors, a sample job description, and information about the roving leader slide presentation are appended.

---, Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration. Handbook for Recreation. Children's Bureau Publication no. 231. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960. 159 pp. ED 032 184. MF only.

Intended for parents, classroom teachers, church leaders, and recreation leaders in community, civic, social, and youth-serving agencies, this handbook presents over 200 recreational activities for children. Recreational activities are grouped into 13 categories. These include party and picnic plans, mixers, single and double circle games, line games, games with balls or other special apparatus, games for small spaces, challenges (tests of physical and mental skill), and youth fitness. Dances and their management, informal drama activities, story telling and dramatization, and music are also described. Rules and suggested management procedures are included for each activity. A reference list containing 27 books is provided.

U.S. Department of the Interior. Index of Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1967. 156 pp. ED 020 905. MF only.

Indexed are 991 periodicals, reports, books, and other publications containing information pertinent to outdoor recreation which were received by the Department of the Interior library during 1966. This should not be mistaken for a comprehensive bibliography of outdoor recreation literature because not all publications received by the library have been examined for content relative to outdoor recreation. The four categories used in classifying documents are outdoor recreation resources; administration of resources and programs; recreation users' demands and values, and research. Information for each publication includes a bibliographic citation and a brief abstract. The material is indexed in three forms. A subject index identifies citations by the use of nearly 1,000 key words or descriptors related to outdoor education. A name index designates citations by author, editor, individuals, and associations discussed in the article, or other proper names except geographic locations. A geographic index identifies citations by countries, geographic region, states, counties, cities, and rivers, as well as by proper names of units administered by federal and state agencies which appear in the document. Appendices include listings of the periodicals scanned in developing the index and a listing of serial publications.

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Education and Outdoor Recreation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1968. Stock no. 0-323-549. 49 pp. ED 050 935. MF & HC.

Responsibility for meeting the needs and demands of the public for outdoor recreation has led the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to cooperate with educational institutions and others in order to assist in establishing education programs and activities and to encourage public use and benefits from outdoor recreation. To this end the bureau conducts special studies; this paper is a result of such a study. The relationships and interdependence of recreation and education, outdoor recreation, and outdoor education are explored through a discussion of the opportunities of schools and other agencies to develop the mutual relationships necessary between education and outdoor recreation. Topics include early approaches and environmental education in elementary and secondary schools; general, adult, professional, and teacher education, technicians, and community relations for colleges and universities; educational and resource organizations; public agencies; and communications media. Recommendations are provided for elementary and secondary education; general, professional, and technical higher education; related areas; and general improvement. The information was obtained from printed publications, duplicated material, informal memoranda, and interviews and correspondence with many individuals in public agencies, educational institutions, and private organizations.

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Federal Assistance in Outdoor Recreation; Available to: States, Their Subdivisions, Organizations, Individuals. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968. Stock no. 0-292-391. 55 pp. ED 032 145. MF only.

Programs of the federal government that provide assistance to outdoor recreation projects are listed by governmental department. Various offices, bureaus, administrations, and services are described within each departmental section. The federal legislation involved is cited where applicable. Programs include a variety of conservation activities, outdoor education activities for schools, and recreational facilities for urban youth. Information given for particular programs within these divisions includes type of assistance (credit, cost sharing, technical help, educational services, research, etc.), general qualifications that must be met, and where to apply for assistance.

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs and Recreation-Related Environmental Programs. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1970. Stock no. 0-358-903. 229 pp. ED 049 033. MF only.

This is the first revision of "Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs," updating information first provided in May 1968 by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in cooperation with other federal agencies. Programs described in this publication broadly reflect the scope of federal involvement in outdoor recreation and related environmental efforts. The volume should serve as a convenient reference source to help interested persons locate federal programs that will assist them in providing more needed outdoor recreation opportunities in a quality environment. The information is presented in two parts. Part A

describes the responsibilities, programs, and services of eight cabinet-level departments and their 55 agencies, bureaus, services, administrations, and offices; and those of 41 independent agencies, advisory boards, commissions, and councils. In this section, the functions of each agency are summarized, and specific programs concerned with outdoor recreation are listed and cross-referenced to Part B. In Part B each outdoor recreation program is described in some detail. In all, 262 programs are covered. Classifications range from resource management and technical assistance through grant, credit, and training programs to research, information, and regulatory programs. Two indexes are included: a cross-reference chart and an alphabetical listing of all programs.

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Guides to Outdoor Recreation and Facilities. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968. Stock no. 0-288-832. 112 pp. ED 040 869. MF only.

Listed are guides, maps, and directories to recreation areas and facilities in the U.S. The guides are categorized as national, regional, or state. Relevant guides are cross-referenced for camping, canoeing, fishing, hiking, and hunting. Prices and sources of supply are indicated.

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Index to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature. Vol. 4. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1969. Stock no. 0-367-567. 230 pp. ED 040 868. MF only.

Included are annotated citations of articles, books, dissertations, directories, conference proceedings, reports, speeches, and bibliographies--most of them published during the first 6 months of 1968. Citations are classified into six broad categories: outdoor recreation resources; administration of resources and programs; recreation users, activities, demands, and values; research; education; and history and philosophy. Each citation gives from two to fifteen key words indicating content. There are subject index, geographic index, and author index. Appendices list the literature cited by document type.

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. New England Heritage. The Connecticut River National Recreation Area Study. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968. Stock no. 0-314-488. 98 pp. ED 032 149. MF only.

The findings and recommendations of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation study of the Connecticut River Valley in response to P.L. 89-616, 89th Congress, are presented in this document. Federal, state, and private action is recommended that would provide recreation opportunities for several million persons--and would preserve the historical significance, the beauty, and the functional uses of the river and its surrounding areas. Many factors relating to the present and future uses of the Connecticut River Valley are considered in the formulation of the recommendations, including land use, geology, current and anticipated recreation participation, socioeconomic characteristics, water quality, and transportation. Numerous illustrations, maps, and tables are included which add significantly to the report.

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Outdoor Recreation Action. Report no. 10. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1969. 51 pp. ED 032 181. MF only.

Actions taken in the area of outdoor recreation on federal, state, local, and private levels are reported in the document. Financing actions are listed according to states, government agencies, and names of private financiers. The organization and administration section includes new agencies, personnel, reorganizations, and significant resolutions passed by legislators. Acquisition and development actions are reported at all levels. State, local, federal, regional, and intergovernmental planning studies, conferences, research projects, and new programs are listed. Publications, technical aid, and available educational assistance are also listed. Other significant outdoor recreation actions are briefly discussed according to state and new federal legislation. A cross-reference is given for significant outdoor action areas (fish and wildlife, forests, highways, natural beauty, parks, trails, and water). Report no. 11 is also available.

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Outdoor Recreation Space Standards. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1967. Stock no. 0-267-787. 73 pp. ED 032 147. MF only.

With increased concern in recent years for the quality of our cultural and physical environment, there has been a corresponding increase in the need for information on standards used for planning playgrounds and parks, sports facilities, and outdoor areas for camping and hiking. Standards for various types of outdoor recreational facilities as used or proposed by recreation planners, agencies, and organizations are presented in this publication with emphasis on space requirements. Such standards may be used as guidelines to improve inadequate facilities or to develop new ones. A bibliography of source materials is included so the user can refer to the conditions under which relative requirements were developed.

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and Library. Index to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature. Vol. 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1967. 155 pp. ED 022 592. MF only.

A partial index to selected outdoor recreation literature received by the Department of the Interior library during 1966 provides 991 abstracts retrievable by subject index, name index, geographic index, and publications appendices. Subject categories include outdoor recreation resources, administration of resources and programs, recreation users' demands and values, and research. A list of journals regularly scanned is included. Related documents are volume 2 and "Outdoor Recreation Research, A Reference Catalog," 1966 and 1967 (see below).

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and Library. Index to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature. Vol. 2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1968. 245 pp. ED 022 593. MF only.

A partial index to selected outdoor recreation literature received by the Department of the Interior library during late 1966 and the first 6 months of

1967 provides 847 abstracts which are retrievable by subject, name, and geographic location. Subject categories include outdoor recreation resources, administration of resources and programs, recreation users' demands and values, research, history, and philosophy. An appendix of periodicals indexed is included. Related documents are volume 1 (see above) and "Outdoor Recreation Research, A Reference Catalog," 1966 and 1967 (see below).

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and Library. Index to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature; Citation Item Numbers 70848-71686 (1967). Vol. 3. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1969. 235 pp. ED 032 182. MF & HC.

This index to materials received by the Department of the Interior in late 1967 and early 1968 contains 838 abstracts of technical articles, books, conference proceedings, directories, documents, reports, speeches, yearbooks, and bibliographies of outdoor recreation literature. Materials are arranged under five subject categories: a) outdoor recreation resources; b) administration of resources and programs; c) recreation users, demands, and values; d) research; and e) history and philosophy. Cited materials are cross-referenced by subject, author, and geographic index. Appendices include listings of the indexed materials by type of publication. Related documents are volumes 1 and 2 (see above).

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and National Association of Counties, Research Foundation. "Outdoor Recreation." Washington, D.C.: the Bureau and the Foundation, 1968. 203 pp. ED 032 148. MF & HC.

A series of 10 community action guides was developed to assist public officials and community leaders in establishing comprehensive outdoor recreation programs. The importance of providing parts and recreation facilities in metropolitan areas and the importance of protecting the natural environment are emphasized. Methods of organization, financing, planning, purchasing land, and related functions are included. Information was obtained from interviews with officials in more than 60 communities where successful programs are in operation. A selected bibliography is included.

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and National Recreation and Park Association. Outdoor Recreation Planning for the Handicapped. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Technical Assistance Bulletin. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1967. 43 pp. ED 031 011. MF only.

The requirement that the handicapped be given special consideration as prerequisite to state participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund program is stated. The following groups of handicapped are specified: the physically, visually, and aurally handicapped and those persons with special health problems; the mentally retarded; the emotionally disturbed; and the multiply handicapped. Their limitations and what can be done to compensate for them are discussed. Modification of playgrounds and facilities and equipment for swimming, camping, fishing, and boating are described; national, state, and private agencies that can help in several areas are mentioned and their addresses are given. Case histories are provided of a self-guiding nature trail in Aspen, Colorado; camping in San Francisco, California; and

adaptation of recreation facilities in New York state (including park planning, access, toilet facilities, swimming pools, picnic areas, play areas, and miscellaneous facilities). Sixty-four references are cited.

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and Smithsonian Institution, Science Information Exchange. "Outdoor Recreation Research, A Reference Catalog for 1966." Washington, D.C.: the Bureau and the Exchange, 1967. 87 pp. ED 022 591. MF & HC.

Ongoing research in outdoor recreation during 1966 is identified through brief abstracts of research projects, lists of organizations and principal investigations conducting the research, and a subject index. The four major research areas constituting chapter headings are resources, user studies, economics, and research methods. A similar catalog provides information for 1967 (see below). Other related documents are "Index to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature," volumes 1 and 2 (see above).

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and Smithsonian Institution, Science Information Exchange. "Outdoor Recreation Research, A Reference Catalog--1967." No. 2. Washington, D.C.: the Bureau and the Exchange, March 1968. 182 pp. ED 022 594. MF & HC.

Ongoing research in outdoor recreation during 1967 is identified through brief abstracts of research projects, lists of organizations and principal investigators conducting the research, and a subject index. The four major research areas constituting chapter headings are resources, user studies, economics, and research methods. A similar catalog provides information for 1966 (see above). Other related documents are "Index to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature," volumes 1 and 2 (see above).

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and Smithsonian Institution, Science Information Exchange. Outdoor Recreation Research, A Reference Catalog, 1969. No. 3. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1970. Stock no. 166.18:3. 120 pp. ED 045 351. MF only.

This reference catalog describes 371 current or completed environmental and outdoor recreation research projects. The projects are summarized and indexed according to subject, investigator, contracting agency, and supporting agency. The compilation is designed to assist scientists, administrators, planners, and students by facilitating the exchange of information and research results. Selection of projects was based on the relationship of the research to the field of outdoor recreation and environmental quality aspects of recreation resources.

---, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and Smithsonian Institution, Science Information Exchange. Outdoor Recreation Research, A Reference Catalog, 1970. No. 4. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1971. 125 pp. ED 055 846. MF & HC.

This reference catalog lists and describes 427 current or completed outdoor recreation and related environmental quality research projects. Projects are grouped into one of the three categories: resources, economics, and user studies. The catalog is designed to assist scientists, administrators, planners, and students by facilitating the exchange of information and research results. Indexes provided for the reader's benefit consist of subject, investigator, supporting agency, and contracting agency.

University of Kentucky, Regional Special Education Instructional Materials Center. "Resource Guide for Day Care Centers in Recreation and Physical Activities." Lexington: the Center, 1971. 171 pp. ED 057 551. MF & HC.

Presented are resource guidelines in recreation and physical activities for day care center educational programs. Seven monthly themes are discussed in terms of motor development, creative arts and crafts, games, music and rhythmics, communication, problem solving, relaxation, and drama, where applicable. The goals of self-awareness are knowledge of body parts, how body parts move, and ability to move in many directions in space. Objectives of health and grooming are care for one's own body, improvement of personal appearance, and responsibility for personal safety. The unit on self-control is designed to develop the ability to respond to rules and authority, to respond to peer group controls, to control self, and to express feelings accurately. Instruction in socialization and human relations emphasizes group membership, good manners, courtesy, social amenities, and respect for self and others. Development of vocational aptitude focuses on good work habits, ability to do simple chores, the producing of things with hands, and the wise handling of money. Objectives of citizenship education are good citizen and community helper, ability to function in emergency, use of community resources, and community mobility. The last unit concerns outdoor recreation, being outdoors, demonstrating skills, and knowing community resources.

van der Smissen, Betty, and Donald V. Joyce, comps. Bibliography of Theses and Dissertations in Recreation, Parks, Camping, and Outdoor Education. Washington, D.C.: National Recreation and Park Association, 1970. 555 pp. ED 050 859. Not available from EDRS.

The bibliography provides 3,831 annotated citations of theses and dissertations in the areas of recreation, parks, camping, and outdoor education. The studies, completed from 1910 to 1970, represent 188 institutions. Entries are indexed by participating institution and topic.

---. Recreation and Leisure Information Systems: Status and Priorities. Washington, D.C.: National Recreation and Park Association, 1971. 82 pp. ED 050 835. Not available from EDRS.

This publication documents the initial phase for development of an exchange system for information and data germane to recreation and leisure time. Section one includes proceedings from the National Recreation and Park Literature Retrieval Consultation, wherein retrieval and dissemination,

the status of recreation and park information systems, the need for a computerized bibliographic retrieval system, operating systems, and directions for the future are discussed. Section two contains proceedings from the Recreation, Environment and Leisure Information Systems Exchange (REALISE) session, which examined practical applications of REALISE, the International Center for Documentation in Leisure, and the Outdoor Recreation Thesaurus. Section three contains proceedings from Leisure/ Recreation Information Dialogue; section four gives a legislative review of bills designed to create a national environmental data system; and section five lists resources on information systems.

Weiss, Raymond A., and Robert N. Singer, eds. Completed Research in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. Vol. 10. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1968. 152 pp. ED 042 619. MF only.

This document is a compilation of theses completed in the areas of health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas for the year 1967. It is divided into two parts: an index and theses abstracts. The index cross references all listings. The section on theses abstracts contains the listings and abstracts of unpublished master's and doctoral theses for 60 institutions offering graduate programs in health, physical education, recreation, and allied areas. There is a total of 749 listings and abstracts to master's and doctoral theses.

Williams, Henry G., Jr., and William M. Belden. "New York State Appalachian Resource Studies; Recreation and Culture, Phase I: Inventory." Albany: New York State Office of Planning Coordination, 1970. 134 pp. ED 049 874. MF & HC.

On August 18, 1965, some 13 counties of southern New York State were declared eligible for participation in the Appalachian Regional Development Program. Another county was added in 1967. Initial state responsibility of the Office of Planning Coordination centered on formulation of a comprehensive development plan for the 11,858 square mile region. The plan required far more information about existing social and economic conditions than was readily available: What are the human, economic, social, and physical resources of the region? What are its potentials and deficiencies? Most importantly, what investments are needed to stimulate economic growth? To answer such questions, a comprehensive study of the region's resources was initiated which covered agriculture, climate, community facilities, forestry, manpower and industry, minerals, recreational and cultural facilities, soils, transportation, and water. The present document comprises the phase one detailed inventories in each of the foregoing categories; in addition to six maps and six tables of data, the document contains a summary of the existing recreational and cultural resources of the New York State Appalachian region and includes an inventory of local, county, state, and federal facilities as well as a preliminary analysis of such resources.

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